



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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25 August 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-APR-89-164

### CONTENTS

25 August 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

Travel Restrictions in Eritrea Said Eased [AFP]	1
ELF Official Criticizes Planned EPLF-U.S. Talks [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 22 Aug]	1
Correction to TPLF Statement on Peace Talks	2

##### Somalia

Soviet Trade Union Delegation on Visit [AFP]	3
--	---

##### Tanzania

President Receives Malian Foreign Minister [Dar es Salaam International]	3
--	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk, Pik Botha Depart for Talks With Mobutu [SAPA]	4
Arrive in Zaire 25 Aug [Johannesburg Radio]	4
Commentary on 'New Diplomacy' [Johannesburg Radio]	4
Pik Botha Says UNITA Not in 'Offensive Position' [SAPA]	5
De Klerk Outlines 'Cardinal Guidelines' [SAPA]	5
Further on De Klerk Remarks [Johannesburg TV]	5
Commentary Assesses ANC Negotiations Proposal [Johannesburg Radio]	6
Police Arrest Black Sash Demonstrators [SAPA]	6
Police Report Tutu Tear Gas Incident [SAPA]	7
Tutu Disputes Police Statement [SAPA]	7
Commentary Notes Interest in SWAPO Detainees [Johannesburg International]	7
24 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues	8
* 25 Transvaal Seats Hang in Balance [THE CITIZEN 15 Jul]	10
* CP Fails To Make Gains in Boksburg [SUNDAY STAR 23 Jul]	11
* Elections: Seven Hundred Candidates Expected	12
* 421 Nominations for Assembly [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	12
* Full House of Assembly List [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	13
* House of Delegates [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	19
* House of Representatives [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	20
* Labor Party [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	20
* Seven Party Leaders Opposed [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	21
* Biggest Field of Women Candidates [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	21
* NP's Berea Nomination [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	22
* CP's Randburg Switch [THE CITIZEN 25 Jul]	22
* Water Project Improves Border Situation [ARMED FORCES Jun 89]	22

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

Government Criticizes UNITA Communique [Luanda Radio]	24
Radio Commentary [Luanda Radio]	24

UNITA's Muecalia on Renewal of War	[Lisbon International]	24
Notes Lost Confidence in Mobutu	[BBC]	25
Further Remarks	[BBC]	26
UNITA Representative Discusses War Resumption	[BBC]	27

**Mozambique**

Renamo Leader Dhlakama on War, Goals	[Bonn DIE WELT 17 Aug]	27
Official Says Country Needs Food Aid 'Urgently'	[Maputo Radio]	28
140 Students Leave for Cuba 23 Aug	[Maputo Radio]	29

**Namibia**

Koevoet To Complete Withdrawal From North 31 Aug	[SAPA]	29
Figures Show Over 90 Percent Voter Registration	[SAPA]	29
* Diamond Company Expands Prospecting Program	[THE NAMIBIAN 21 Jul]	29

**Zambia**

Kaunda Comments on Meeting With De Klerk	[SAPA]	30
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## Ethiopia

### Travel Restrictions in Eritrea Said Eased

AB2408181089 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT  
23 Aug 89

[By Seyoum Ayele]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 23 (AFP)—The Ethiopian authorities have quietly moved to ease travel restrictions to strife-torn northern Eritrea and allowed the entry of essential commodities directly to the province, travellers to the region said here today.

Similar restrictions to Aseb autonomous region bordering Eritrea in the northeast of the country have also been lifted, the travellers said.

The moves, which the government has failed to publicize, appear aimed at creating conditions conducive to peace ahead of the commencement of negotiations for a political settlement between the government and rebels of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

Guerrillas in the province have fought the central government for 28 years in Africa's longest armed struggle.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh announced a week ago that rebel and government delegations would meet in Atlanta, Georgia, in public for the first time to work out a framework for peace.

The first meeting is to open in the home town of former United States President Jimmy Carter on September 7 to lay down the ground rules and set a timetable for substantive talks, according to Mr Berhanu.

The travellers told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that no special permits were now required for journeys to Eritrea and Aseb. The permits, issued by an internal security branch, were unpopular.

The restrictions have been eased since about a month, the travellers said.

People living in Eritrea have also been granted the right of access to essential commodities, including heavy duty lorries and spare parts, from overseas on a "franco valuta" basis, the travellers said.

This policy allows relations or business contacts abroad to send in goods at their own cost without demanding foreign exchange allocations from the government.

Before, this privilege had only been granted on and off and to others living in the interior, far from the civil war zones.

For those who read between the lines, there is also less reference in the official media nowadays to "secessionists" or "bandits", the usual euphemisms for the rebels. Instead, they are being referred to as the "opposition".

Observers believe the moves are linked to a six-point peace plan proposed for Eritrea by the government on June 5 in a special session of Ethiopia's two-year-old National Shengo, or parliament.

This plan, which is the basis for the forthcoming talks in Atlanta, offered among other things unconditional talks "in public" and to be held in the presence of a mutually-agreed observer.

Mr Carter now looks likely to be the choice of both sides for that role as he has maintained contact with both the EPLF and the Ethiopian Government side for several months.

He visited Ethiopia twice this year—in April and late July—both times meeting with President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Mr Berhanu to discuss the subject.

### ELF Official Criticizes Planned EPLF-U.S. Talks

PM2408102189 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic  
22 Aug 89 p 2

[Zaki Musa and Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad report: "People's Front Emphasizes Carter's Role"]

[Excerpt] London, Jeddah, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—While Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] leader Isaias Afewerki emphasized his movement's intention to meet with an Ethiopian delegation in Atlanta (United States) under former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's sponsorship, a leading official from the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF]-Unified Organization has warned that such talks will not solve the Eritrean problem, but will rather lead it into uncharted waters and turn it into inter-Eritrean confrontations and ethnic conflicts.

Taha Muhammad Nur, representative of the unified organization in Italy, told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that so long as a military solution of the Eritrean problem is still totally ruled out, then political efforts must be maintained with the participation of all influential Eritrean elements and organizations. In that regard, he cited the importance of Sudan's participation—on the grounds that it is one of the states concerned with the matter—as well as of participation by Ethiopian oppositionist organizations in one way or another, so that the solution will be comprehensive and final.

Asked whether the unified organization rejects the proposed Atlanta meeting, Nur said: Being committed to a cause, we support and bless any political efforts to end the conflict so as to serve peace and stability and realize the Eritrean people's aspirations. But since that solution is political and not military, all the influential Eritrean elements and organizations, not the EPLF alone, must participate in it.

Nur urged the EPLF leaders, headed by Isaias Afewerki, to "realize these facts and then work to guarantee the



participation of the other Eritrean organizations and the states concerned in the region, especially Sudan, which has shouldered many political, economic, and social burdens for the sake of the Eritrean cause and continued for many years to make efforts via its various governments and regimes to find a just solution to the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict."

The Eritrean official stressed that the ideal solution to the Eritrean problem lies in continuing the direct meetings which started in March between the Ethiopian Government and a number of Eritrean organizations and in trying to persuade the EPLF to take part in those talks. He said that the solution can be achieved in Khartoum, but most certainly not in Atlanta.

For his part, EPLF leader Isaias Afewerki has informed AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Atlanta talks will be held 7 September as scheduled, and his front will participate in them.

The Eritrean official pointed out that the Eritrean issue has made great strides toward a solution.

He said that the two giants, the United States and the Soviet Union, have begun to realize the need to achieve stability in the Horn of Africa in view of its importance to world security and freedom of movement on the seas.

Afewerki said that some change has started to occur in the Soviet Union's position on the Eritrean question, whereas in the past it unhesitatingly supported the Ethiopian regime. [passage omitted]

### Correction to TPLF Statement on Peace Talks

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "TPLF Statement on Talks" published in the 22 August Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, pages 8-9:

page 9, column one, paragraph one, line two: ...some positive aspects. Unlike the Dergue's previous offers of peace and amnesty, this is the first proclamation in which the Dergue has declared its readiness to hold peace talks in an official forum and in the presence of an observer. Based on the principle that it is necessary to explore all possible avenues toward peace and in recognition of the new elements of the Shengo's call, the TPLF gave an immediate and tangible response to the Dergue's peace call. It announced this officially in an open letter through the radio and newspaper and informed the Shengo through the Dergue's embassy in London.

The TPLF's first open letter to the Dergue revealed that the Dergue had not changed its anti-peace and warmongering policy. However, based on the principle that no opportunity for peace should be missed, the open letter made it (?clear) that the TPLF had accepted the Shengo's peace call, pointed out that peace talks should start within a month, and said that, to make this possible, the TPLF would find forces who could act as observers and (?announce) the time and venue for talks.

Nor did the TPLF limit its response to an open letter. After presenting its open letter it immediately began to search for a nonaligned government or renowned individual who could act as an observer. At the same time the Dergue sent quite a number of its high-ranking officials to various countries, under the guise that they were explaining the objectives of the Shengo's peace proposal to the people of the world. The foreign minister, Berhanu Bayeh, was among those who undertook this mission. Wherever he went, this individual explained that the Shengo's call applied only to the Eritrean issue and not to the situation in Tigray. Responding to questions from journalists on the issue he officially confirmed this stand.

The Dergue's official announcement that it was only ready to hold talks with organizations from Eritrea and not with the TPLF, at a time when the TPLF was searching for a government or renowned individual who could serve as observers, saddened and amazed many.

Numerous governments had expressed their readiness to act as observers. However, since an offer to act as an observer at a time when the Dergue had refused to negotiate with the TPLF could be construed as interference in another state's affairs, they stated that they could not act as observers until the Dergue changed its stance. The TPLF's efforts to hold urgent peace talks with the Dergue failed because of this.

Although the TPLF was saddened that its efforts to hold peace talks were nipped in the bud by the Dergue, it has not lost hope nor is it sitting idle. (?It has not refrained) from calling on the Dergue repeatedly to rectify its destructive stand and from continuing its efforts to embark upon peace talks. Consequently, the TPLF presented its second open letter to the Dergue.

The second open letter was announced over the radio and newspapers and was sent to the Dergue's State Council through its embassy in London. This letter explained that it was improper for the Dergue to state that its peace initiative was only directed at the solving of the problem in Eritrea. It asked the Dergue to rectify its destructive stance and called on it to prepare itself to solve, through peaceful means, the problems of Ethiopia in general and to hold immediate peace talks with the TPLF. A considerable amount of time passed without a response from the Dergue to the TPLF's open letter, after which it sent a message to the TPLF, through its London embassy, saying: Let us solve our problems through peaceful means.

On receiving the message the TPLF sent an immediate and objective reply through the channel mentioned above. It stated that the Dergue's proposal for peace talks was a positive (?development). However, the reply stated, in order to make it possible to hold talks, the statement that it was not ready to hold peace talks with the TPLF should be officially changed.

The TPLF stated that it was necessary to rectify the destructive statement issued by the Dergue's foreign

minister officially not simply because it totally rejected secret peace talks, but also because it had affirmed in practice that it was not possible to find a renowned individual or nonaligned government to serve as an observer and, consequently, it was not possible to hold fruitful peace talks while Dergue officials officially stated that their peace initiative did not apply to Tigray and have still not rectified their [words indistinct] TPLF's reply was immediate, clear, and unambiguous the Dergue did not send a second message to the TPLF until some time had elapsed. The second message said: Let us hold peace talks at a set time and venue. Although it was clear to the TPLF that the Dergue's repeated messages proposing peace talks—after it had officially stated that the peace initiative did not apply to the TPLF—were a deliberate act of mischief, the TPLF still did not refrain from giving an objective reply.

In the contact.... (providing indistinct passage)

### **Somalia**

#### **Soviet Trade Union Delegation on Visit**

AB2408123789 Paris AFP in French 0838 GMT  
23 Aug 89

[Text] Mogadishu, 23 Aug (AFP)—A delegation of Soviet trade unions arrived in Somalia today for a 1-week visit, it was learned from official sources.

The delegation, led by Erkem Zhakselenkov, member of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, was welcomed at the Mogadishu Airport by Somali trade union officials, according to the source.

The USSR has granted several hundred scholarships to Somali students in the past 2 years.

The agenda of the visit, which is aimed at "exchanging views" between the two trade unions, was not disclosed.

### **Tanzania**

#### **President Receives Malian Foreign Minister**

EA2308205189 Dar es Salaam External Service  
in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has expressed his appreciation to President Moussa Traore of Mali for having acknowledged Tanzania's sacrifice in letting Ndugu [Comrade] Salim Ahmed Salim contest the post of secretary general of the OAU and thus agree to render all support to facilitate Ndugu Salim's maximum contribution to the African Continent.

President Mwinyi told the visiting Malian foreign minister, Dr Ngola Traore, at the State House today that it was essential for all African states to support the OAU secretary general-elect in order to enable the African body to do its best to solve the current (?seething) political and economic problems. The president mentioned the liberation struggle in southern Africa and African poverty, aggravated by the debt crisis, as the major issue that Ndugu Salim will have to devote [words indistinct] attention during his tenure in office.

Earlier, President Mwinyi reiterated Tanzania's stand in maintaining excellent relations at all times with her neighbors and refusal to be used by detractors against her sister neighboring states. He was in discussion with the outgoing Burundi ambassador, Mr Gideon Magete, who went to the State House to bid him farewell at the end of his 5-year term in the country.

**De Klerk, Pik Botha Depart for Talks With Mobutu**

*MB2508051589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0235 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 25, SAPA—The acting state President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, left Jan Smuts International Airport early today for talks with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko at Goma in northern Zaire.

Mr de Klerk was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, senior officials and a large party of local and international journalists.

It is Mr de Klerk's first venture into black Africa since becoming acting state president last week, and is his second since becoming leader of the National Party earlier this year.

In July he met Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo.

Apart from a getting-to-know-you exercise, peace moves in southern and Southwestern Africa will no doubt be high on the agenda of today's talks.

Mr De Klerk and his entourage are expected back in South Africa towards evening today.

**Arrive in Zaire 25 Aug**

*MB2508093289 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] The acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has arrived at Goma in Zaire, where he was welcomed at the airport by President Mobutu, with whom he has to have talks.

It is reported that there was not the pomp usual for the arrival of a head of state and that Mr de Klerk merely inspected a guard of honor. No details of the agenda for the talks have been released but it is expected that they will focus mainly on the fragile peace process in Angola.

Mr de Klerk is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. They will return to South Africa today.

**Commentary on 'New Diplomacy'**

*MB2508055889 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The surprise announcement of a meeting today between the heads of state of South Africa and Zaire is a measure of the rapid progress being made in the moves toward regional conciliation. The initiative, begun not much more than a year ago, has by now spread to include almost every leading government figure in southern Africa. Observers have spoken of a sea of change that is under way in relations in the subcontinent, as one peace

bid after another is launched and—against odds that would have been insurmountable not long ago—remains on course.

The meeting between the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and President Mobutu Sese Seko comes at an appropriate time. South Africa and Zaire have been major participants in the regional initiative from the early stages, when they cooperated in smoothing out difficulties on the way to reaching the comprehensive peace accord for southwestern Africa. By the time former president P.W. Botha traveled to Zaire, President Mobutu was calling for South Africa to take part in a larger, multilateral thrust to give coherence to the concept of a regional dispensation.

Since then, a great deal has happened, and the time has come to take stock of the progress made. The agreement on Southwest Africa/Namibia and Angola created the opportunity to start peace talks between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. And President Mobutu took the lead. Meanwhile, contacts between South Africa and Mozambique has spread farther afield and led to a similar process to end the civil war in that country.

Further discussions in a variety of forums have led to calls for South Africa's inclusion in a more purposeful drive to promote stability and economic development in southern Africa. President Kaunda of Zambia, in his recent letter requesting a meeting with Mr de Klerk, gave as his reason the fact that Mr de Klerk "will occupy in our region a position of leadership."

These opening moves in the new diplomacy have opened up exciting prospects for the region. For years development economists have talked about the potential for growth in southern Africa if South Africa were included in an economically integrated community of states. As American diplomat, Mr Ed Fugit, puts it, the entire region is dependent on South Africa to be its motor of economic development.

It is much too early to speculate on the outcome of the new diplomacy, but clearly that is the direction in which the realities of the subcontinent are taking governments. Southern African countries, like many others in the continent, have suffered severe economic dislocation as a result of implementing doctrinaire socialist policies. Years of economic deterioration have obliged governments to change to free market policies and adopt more realistic attitudes in region diplomacy.

There are bound to be setbacks in the shift towards greater cooperation, but the forces that are driving southern Africa in that direction are too powerful to be ignored any longer.



**Pik Botha Says UNITA Not in 'Offensive Position'**

*MB2408172689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1723 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 24 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight he had been in contact with a representative of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] who had denied that UNITA had adopted an offensive position.

A statement from the office of Mr Botha tonight said:

"A propos media reports to the effect that UNITA has rejected initiatives aimed at establishing peace in Angola, Mr Botha said in Pretoria today that he had been in contact with a representative of UNITA who had denied that UNITA had adopted an offensive position.

"UNITA was deeply concerned about the Harare statement which repudiated the Gbadolite declaration.

"In the circumstances, UNITA cautioned its forces to remain on the alert until the present confusion is hopefully cleared up."

"The South African Government appeals to all parties to act with restraint and to make every effort to pursue negotiations in terms of the Gbadolite declaration," the statement concluded.

**De Klerk Outlines 'Cardinal Guidelines'**

*MB2408223489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2226 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Klerksdorp Aug 24 SAPA—The acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, tonight revealed his plan of "cardinal guidelines" that he will bring about a breakthrough in South Africa that will end the spiral of conflict, stagnation and tension.

Speaking to a packed Klerksdorp Town Hall, he said five problem areas had been identified and definite steps had been formulated to deal with them.

He said South Africans were entitled to know what they should expect from him as a leader.

"Everyone says give F.W. a chance, but one may ask—a change to do what?"

He said the first key problem in the way of progress and co-operation was that South Africa was a deeply divided land.

Own interests are most important to everyone, and that which unifies all South Africans was overlooked, misjudged and suspicion was driving people apart. He said steps would be taken to overcome the deep divisions of mischief, suspicion and fear.

The second problem was that negotiation was not progressing.

"Everyone says negotiation is the key to the future, but no one is really negotiating. Numerous praiseworthy attempts had all ended up on the rocks."

"We will have to hold a great indaba."

He said a totally new approach would be used to remove obstacles in the way of negotiation. Discussions and negotiation between everyone who sought peace was the key to the future.

Thirdly, the country would have to open the door to prosperity and economic growth. This would be done by breaking out of the international strangle hold which has been placed on the country's economic growth potential for political reasons.

At the same time, there will be a comprehensive economic plan which included strong discipline on state spending, lower taxes, privatisation, deregulation, increased exports and imports substitution.

Fourthly, a new dispensation would have to be developed in which all people could participate without domination. There were good examples elsewhere which could be followed.

And lastly the government would continue to control unrest, violence and terrorism with a firm hand.

"We will not allow the peace process to be disrupted by perpetrators of violence.

"We believe that along this road using these five cardinal guidelines in a dynamic way, we will break out of the vicious circle of stagnation, mistrust, disunity, tension and conflict. And in this way we will bring about a breakthrough towards a totally new South Africa—a strong and just South Africa."

**Further on De Klerk Remarks**

*MB2508054689 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0500 GMT 25 Aug 89*

[Text] Acting State President F. W. de Klerk has committed himself to bridging the chasm of distrust, suspicion, and fear among South Africans. Mr de Klerk was speaking at a public meeting in Klerksdorp last night, and spelled out his vision of a new South Africa. He said togetherness and cooperation, while maintaining firm security, was the solution for the future of the country.

Mr de Klerk identified five main problems that lay at the root of South Africa's situation and stood in the way of progress and cooperation. He said they were that South Africa was a deeply divided society; that negotiation was not progressing satisfactorily; and that poverty, unemployment, inflation, and high tax were leading to unhappiness and dissatisfaction.

Mr de Klerk said the unequal distribution of political power and participation could cause tension and conflict. At the same time a revolutionary climate was still being fostered by radical organizations which were not

interested in bona fide negotiations. Mr de Klerk warned that if quick action was not taken, South Africa and all its people would pay dearly.

[Begin De Klerk video recording] Government will, I say here tonight, under my leadership, take purposeful steps to solve these prime, special problems. Therefore we will bridge the deep chasm of distrust, suspicion, and fear between South Africans. We will launch a great indaba. We will open the door to prosperity and economic growth. We will create a new dispensation in which all can participate without domination. We will firmly deal with unrest, violence, and terrorism.

I believe that, by following this path, by dealing with these five problems dynamically, we will break out of the vicious circle of stagnation, break out of the circle of distrust, division, tension, and conflict. And that, in so doing, we will make a breakthrough, a breakthrough to a really new South Africa, a strong and just South Africa. [preceding paragraph in Afrikaans] [end recording]

Mr de Klerk said at the same meeting, on the eve of his visit to President Mobutu, that the key to South Africa's future lay in dialogue and negotiation between all people who genuinely sought peace. He said cooperation could only succeed between people who sought peace and were prepared to sacrifice for it. Mr de Klerk said if necessary a total new approach would be used to overcome obstacles on the road to peace.

[Begin De Klerk video recording] And we also believe that dialogue must be broadened. That is why I will be traveling early tomorrow morning to a meeting with President Mobutu. That is why I will be traveling on Monday [28 August] to a meeting with President Kaunda. We must also have dialogue and build harmony and cooperation in our region, southern Africa. In the final analysis, ladies and gentlemen, a secure future can only be built on a broad consensus between the representative leaders of our total population, and on the basis of good-neighborly relationships in our region. [end recording]

#### **Commentary Assesses ANC Negotiations Proposal**

*MB2408060089 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has, amid a blaze of publicity, tabled conditions under which it says it will take part in the negotiation.

These proposals must be read against the background of the tarnished international image of the ANC. The organization's image has been badly dented by its open commitment to violence and the brutalization of black communities through such means as the necklace murders and by the collapse of its boastful prediction that it would make South Africa ungovernable.

The African National Congress has sought to repair this damaged international image by such means as a pledge to attack only hard or state targets during its terrorist activities inside South Africa. This pledge has proved deceitful.

Now, as part of the operation to rescue its image, the organization has announced conditions for its participation in the negotiation process. The use in describing the conditions of the somewhat noble title of a settlement plan is part of the exercise of trying to portray the ANC not as the terrorist organization that it is but as a reasonable organization committed to the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Part of the repair and rescue operation was, as well, to have its so-called settlement plan endorsed by the Organization of African Unity. The next step is to obtain endorsement from the United Nations. The ultimate goal is to present a document that will bear the stamp of the international community, along the lines of Resolution 435.

But the African National Congress has made it clear that, even as this diplomatic exercise unfolds, it will continue its revolutionary objectives in South Africa. Such revolutionary strategies are a fundamental barrier to ANC participation in the negotiation process now under way in South Africa. This is because revolutionary strategies are the very antithesis of the concept of negotiation. Revolutionary strategies are directed at the violent and undemocratic seizure of power, whereas the concept of negotiation politics is rooted in the democratic principle.

For the rest, the conditions set by the African National Congress are virtually identical to those that have been trotted out by activist organizations down the years. Some of them will fall away with a genuine renunciation of violence. For example, one of the conditions is that the state of emergency be ended. If the ANC and those within South Africa who support the ANC renounce violence and act sincerely to end violence, there will no longer be need for the state of emergency, which can then be lifted. The same applies to most of the other conditions set by the ANC. The remaining conditions qualify for discussion in the first phase—the talks about phase—of the two-phase negotiation program proposed by the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, last weekend.

The bottom line, therefore, is the African National Congress must itself first remove the fundamental barrier of its current commitment to violence and revolution, and it will then be welcome to join the democratic process of negotiation and conciliation.

#### **Police Arrest Black Sash Demonstrators**

*MB2408135889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1355 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 24 SAPA—A number of Black Sash members who held a peaceful protest in Greenmarket Square in Cape Town today after a lunchtime meeting have been arrested.

A spokesman for the Black Sash said about 20 members displaying placards which read "defiance is the right to peaceful protest" took part in the protest in support of the defiance campaign.

It is believed that among those arrested were Mrs Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash, and Mrs Bev Runciman, chairperson.

#### **Police Report: Tutu Tear Gas Incident**

*MB2308215789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1926 GMT 23 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Pretoria Aug 23 SAPA—An officer of the SA Police [SAP] force today warned a group of dancing scholars in the street outside a church in Guguletu, Cape Town, to disperse. When they failed to comply with the warning, tear smoke was used to disperse them, a statement from the SAP said tonight.

The SAP said this in regard to the alleged teargassing of Archbishop Desmond Tutu. [passage omitted]

The SAP said at about noon today a group of scholars gathered in the Anglican Church in Guguletu. Another group of people gathered in the street outside the church.

The SAP statement continued:

"A while later, the group who had gathered in the church, joined the group in the street. They had placards in their possession.

"An officer of the South African Police force warned the group of dancing and provocative scholars to disperse. When they failed to comply with the warning, tear smoke was used to disperse them.

"At this stage, Archbishop Tutu was inside the church. After the aforesaid police action, Archbishop Tutu emerged from the church."

The SA Police also said that, according to reports, Archbishop Tutu was present on several recent occasions where groups of people were engaged in illegal actions and on some occasions, he even encouraged them.

At about 11 am today the SAP found Archbishop Tutu with about 200 scholars near a school in Guguletu. They were warned by the police that a meeting was not allowed. The group then dispersed.

The group moved off to the Anglican Church where the afore-mentioned gathering took place, the statement concluded.

#### **Tutu Disputes Police Statement**

*MB2408174689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1734 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by church of the province]

[Text] 24 [dateline as received]—Statement by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town, issued in Cape Town on August 24, 1989.

"The South African Police are reported by newspapers today as having said that I was inside St Mary's Church Guguletu, when they fired tear gas outside the church yesterday.

"That statement is a blatant lie.

"I had emerged from the church and was outside it when police fired the tear gas. Most of the children were behind me, still in the church, when they fired. I heard no warning given to disperse, either while I was inside or outside the church, and I dispute the police account which says a warning was given.

"The police statement saying that I have been present on occasions when groups were taking illegal actions, and that I have encouraged such action, is disgraceful in the context in which they have placed my actions.

"Whenever peace has been threatened, I have intervened to prevent conflict. On August 5, I stopped young people at a funeral from retaliating against police who had been chasing them with whips. On August 19, I suggested that people at the Strand disperse after police had given them a warning. Later that day at Bloubaaistrand, I was credited by an Afrikaans newspaper with 'defusing an explosive situation' when I urged an angry crowd to disperse after police had driven them off the beaches with whips. On Tuesday [22 Aug] I dissuaded pupils and teachers from marching on the Guguletu Police Station and they were dispersing peacefully when the police fired tear gas.

"My support for civil disobedience has always been for strictly peaceful defiance of blatantly unjust laws such as beach apartheid and the restriction of people without trial.

"I intend demanding from Mr Vlok a withdrawal of and an apology for the police statement. If they do not apologise, I will take the matter further."

#### **Commentary Notes Interest in SWAPO Detainees**

*MB2408171189 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Station Commentary: "Calls for an Inquiry Into SWAPO Detention Camps"]

[Text] Not surprisingly, the detention and torture of dissidents in SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has become a big issue in the election campaign in Namibia, since the return to the territory last month of about 200 former detainees. UNTAG [United Nations Transition Assistance Group] is coming under increasing pressure from the international community and humanitarian organizations to appoint a commission of inquiry into the whereabouts of hundreds of SWAPO dissidents in Angola and Zambia.

SWAPO officials in Windhoek continue to deny that there are more detainees in neighboring countries. They have challenged the International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, and the United Nations



high commissioner for refugees to go to Angola and Zambia and point out camps still said to be holding detainees. SWAPO's election director, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, dismissed calls for various commissions of inquiry into the detainee issue. We do not believe the public arena is the best place to seek to resolve the issue, to seek to heal the wounds, and to promote a campaign of national reconciliation, he said. It is difficult to imagine where else, other than in the public arena, that issue should be resolved.

In response to Mr Gurirab's stance, the chairman of the International Association of Human Rights, Dr (Reinhard) Laos, said in Windhoek there was little doubt that SWAPO was still holding hundreds of detainees. The release of these prisoners would be the best proof of the ability and willingness of SWAPO to contribute to national reconciliation, and to put human rights above political issues, he said.

One of the most interesting things about SWAPO's apparent willingness to now allow anyone to visit these camps in Angola and Zambia is the fact that in the past it has consistently refused to do so. It is 7 weeks since the first batch of SWAPO detainees arrived back in Namibia. It is only now that SWAPO is willing to let the organization visit the camps. What has it done in the past 7 weeks with the remaining detainees who were not fortunate enough to escape its clutches? Former detainees who are now back in Namibia with scars to prove SWAPO's inhuman treatment of dissidents, assert that there are as many as 2,000 people still in detention camps in Angola and Zambia.

The people of Namibia want to know what has happened to the remaining detainees. They also want to know what has happened to hundreds of others who have disappeared from SWAPO camps over the years. Nothing less than an international commission of inquiry is going to provide the answers.

**24 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**  
MB2408121289

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

**ANC Document Exhibits 'Hard Core Realism'**—"War or peace, armed struggle or negotiation? Politicians in search of points to score could, by selective quotation, probably justify almost any conclusion they care to draw from the ANC [African National Congress]-based document on South Africa approved by the OAU this week. Yet it is surely self-evident that the document, with all its tortuous subtleties, should be read in African context," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 August. "This done, it fits quite snugly the pattern of pre-negotiation politics: not so hardline that it slams doors; not so soft that it seems to be capitulating; a delicate mixture of posture, piety and practicality." "There is a hard core of realism in the document too. It

recognises a changing international climate which makes 'liberation wars' unpopular. It accepts that South Africa is part of indivisible Africa. And it lays down preconditions that are evidently not acceptable, but should not be rejected outright. Indeed, the ANC simply asks for democracy—something not existing in OAU countries or in South Africa." "All in all, when Mr F.W. de Klerk goes to Zambia next week he will be doing so at a time when circumstances are, if not propitious, at least more likely to encourage dialogue than they have been for a long time."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Resistance 'Tradition' Must Include 'Trained' Participants**—"When John Vorster had endured enough of internment and house arrest during the Second World War, he simply left the place of his confinement in the Cape, moved to the Transvaal, and went about his business—in defiance of the law. The Smuts government, wisely, did nothing," recalls Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English in a page 8 editorial on 24 August. "This honourable tradition, stretching back at least a thousand years, can be invoked in defence of the mass democratic movement's campaign to defy the unjust laws of apartheid, but the act of defying the law is not free of constraint. To be legitimate, civil disobedience must conform to some well tried principles." "The proviso is that civil disobedience is, first and last, a moral challenge—that is why it fails against brutally totalitarian regimes—and the moral character of the action must be preserved to the end." "Those who embark on civil disobedience know, or at least their leaders know, that others in the society, not least among them the police, will be straining at the leash to suppress non-violent action by violent methods." "The danger, however, is that civil disobedience will be used as a pretext by political organisations which have no interest in its moral force, but only in its potential to spark violence. If those who are urged to challenge unjust laws are neither counselled nor trained to avoid violence, the protest is bound to degenerate into violent conflict which only the State can win."

#### CAPE TIMES

**Authorities Fail To Root Out Right Wing Terror**—"The attempted murder of a young Matie [Stellenbosch University] student leader last week by an unknown gunman is only the latest such incident of rightwing political terrorism, most of which remain unsolved," points out a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 August. "It seems that the significant shift of Afrikaans student opinion away from its traditional Nationalist orientation is causing elements on the right to resort to terror to curb what is seen as a dangerous tendency." "Considering the failure rate in curbing rightwing terrorism, political fanatics of the right are hardly likely to be deterred from further killings and bombings by the slight risk they seem to run of capture." "As long as this kind of outrage continues unchecked, and indeed, as long as people are driven off beaches with

whips on account of their race, Mr F.W. de Klerk's fine words on television on Sunday [20 Aug] about reform and conciliation are a mockery." "Terrorism is abhorrent whatever the politics of the perpetrators and whatever aim they are seeking to advance. A failure to root out the terrorist, whether of the left or the right, will in time have a devastating effect on the whole society."

**De Klerk Puts 'Premium on Ingenuity, Agility'**—"With Mr F.W. de Klerk's rise to power, South Africa has for the first time a man in the modern Western mould in the highest political office," claims Hermann Giliomee in his "Patterns of Politics" column, on the same page. "Like Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, whose advent to power also constituted a distinct generational shift, Mr de Klerk is the kind of leader with whom Western leaders on a personal level will feel far more comfortable than they did with his predecessors." "He is a man at ease with himself. He is probably the first Afrikaner leader who does not harbour a burning historical grievance against either the English, the capitalists or the perfidious Western powers. Neither does he labour under any conspiracy theory." "De Klerk seems to be a man with a sound grip on the realities of the power struggle in South Africa." "Mr de Klerk's personal toughness has not been tested, but there are some interesting pointers." "Without Mr [P.W.] Botha's crucial support the military will be considerably less powerful. Mr de Klerk's main problem area is the police. General van der Merwe firmly believes in tough pro-active measures against 'radicals'. There is little likelihood of any serious negotiations starting unless the police have been firmly brought under control and the rule of law is reintroduced. Ultimately Mr de Klerk's toughness will be tested in negotiations. Unlike Mr Botha and Mr [Chris] Heunis, Mr de Klerk has no pre-occupation with the coloured people and realises that without some accommodation with the leaders of African nationalism a negotiated peace is impossible. Furthermore Mr de Klerk recognises the difference between consultations (which President Botha believed in) and negotiations." "The big jump Mr de Klerk has to make is to move away from race classification and own affairs to a situation where the National Party [NP] as an inclusive party operates as a representative and guarantor of the interests of the whites but also of the not insignificant strata of the coloured and Indians and of those Africans operating with the homeland bureaucracies." "Mr de Klerk is confronted with two big gambles. The one is to withdraw all the props of apartheid in the expectation that South Africa will function socially in basically the same way. The other is to allow free political mobilisation on the assumption that an inclusive National Party (and the state) can contain anything which the extra-parliamentary movement can throw up. Like a Gorbachev, Mr de Klerk could well fail to meet the challenge. But like Gorbachev he is a leader who puts a premium on ingenuity and agility. And this is exactly what the NP political leadership lacked in the last years of the Botha era."

## TRANSVALER

**Firm Action Against Protest 'Unavoidable'**—"The so-called Mass Democratic Movement's [MDM] defiance campaign this past weekend developed into what was expected," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 22 August. "The police acted firmly to nip the illegal action in the bud, while incidents of violence nationwide rose disturbingly. The results have been just as predictable. Opportunities were created to project South Africa in a bad light to the outside world and provoke internal polarization. That, of course, is the aim of the MDM. The organization cannot allow overseas attitudes to become favorable toward South Africa." "The Democratic Party [DP], which likes to play footsie with the MDM, ought to ask the movement what it has in mind for a future South Africa." "Meanwhile, firm action against anything that exceeds the limits of peaceful and lawful protest is unavoidable."

## DIE BURGER

**Democrats Protect Mass Movement**—A page 12 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 22 August notes: "(The voters) are rejecting the DP to a growing extent because this party is still protecting the MDM, despite the fact that the extremists' 'peaceful protests' are still creating an atmosphere for confrontation and violence." "The DP says it rejects violence as a means of change, but up to now there has not been a word of condemnation about the polarization caused by the MDM's actions."

**CP Owes Public Response on Policy Implementation**—A second editorial on the same page points out: "With the election a mere 3 weeks away, the Conservative Party (CP) still owes a reply to the public on how it will apply its policy in practice should it one day come to power. CP speakers are talking rings around this central issue, yet indicate that it would be child's play."

## BEELD

**Parties Need 'Pragmatic Flexibility' for Negotiations**—"It becomes clearer by the day that the main theme of South African politics in the 90s will be negotiation between the conflicting parties," observes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 23 August. "This was evident at an OAU meeting when the ANC tabled its conditions for negotiation with the South African Government and the acceptance of the package by the meeting. These conditions do not differ from those laid down by the internal groupings influenced by the ANC." "While the very readiness to talk indicates progress, much more is needed. No solutions will be found unless all parties exhibit a certain pragmatic flexibility. Against the background of these latest developments, it becomes clearer why F.W. de Klerk must meet President Kaunda, despite a packed program and objections by the former state president. If President Kaunda wishes to act as a go-between for the ANC, the government would be wise to listen. But the ANC itself

must realize that its time is also short. It is already an unwelcome guest in southern African states, and it can get left behind by the South African political process if it continues to exclude itself. The option of violence has proved useless."

#### \* 25 Transvaal Seats Hang in Balance

34000755a Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
15 Jul 89 p 9

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—Twenty National Party [NP] seats and five Conservative Party [CP] seats in the Transvaal are seen as being in the balance in the present election campaign, while the CP expects to win six Free State seats.

Alberton, Hercules, Lydenburg, Pretoria West, Stilfontein and Wonderboom were won by the NP in 1987 because of a divided CP-HNP [Conservative Party/Reformed National Party] vote.

The Right-wing vote also came within an ace of victory in Innesdal, Krugersdorp, Maraisburg, Meyerton, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg and Springs.

In addition to these 13 NP constituencies, the CP is looking to show gains, with the possibility of victory, in Nelspruit, Primrose, Roodeplaat and Vereeniging.

The NP majority in each of these four seats was more than 1,000 in 1987, but they are areas in which the CP claims growth since then.

And while the CP attack is strongest against these 17 NP seats, the Democratic Party is looking for victories in Edenvale, Hillbrow and North Rand.

#### Majority

Edenvale was won by the NP in 1987 with a majority of only 168 votes over the Progressive Federal Party, but it is a seat the Democratic Party is looking to regain this year.

Hillbrow was won by the NP with an 89-vote majority, but election fraud by the NP candidate, Mr Leon de Beer, was subsequently proved. The NP polled 3,455, PFP 3,366 and CP 1,196 votes. However, this was a come-down from the PFP's previous 5,344 votes in 1981.

North Rand is one of the key three-way contests. In 1987 the NP polled 9,940, PFP 8,743 and CP 5,543 votes, giving the NP a majority of 1,197. In 1981, the PFP had managed only 3,840 votes, which made it a constituency showing a swing to the Left.

Also within the DP's sights are Bezuidenhout (NP majority 2,442 in 1987), Johannesburg West (NP majority 3,566) and Waterkloof (NP majority 2,650).

The DP says Dr Org Marais, MMP for Waterkloof, will suffer a setback because of his claim in Parliament that Whites are not worse off than they were 20 years ago.

The only marginal seat held by the DP in Transvaal is Randburg, which Mr Wynand Malan retained in 1987 with a majority of 884 votes. Although he fights diplomat Mr Glenn Babb of the NP this time, most political observers give Mr Malan an increased majority.

#### At Risk

Of the CP's 22 seats in Transvaal, the five seen to be most at risk are Barberton, Brakpan, Carletonville, Delmas and Soutpansberg, previously held by slender majorities.

Some NP sources also see Roodepoort and Schweizer-Reneke as winning range, bringing to seven the possible NP gains from the CP.

The NP was unopposed in Roodepoort in 1981, but lost to the CP by 714 votes in a May 1987 by-election. In Schweizer-Reneke, the CP pushed up its 191 majority to 794 in a by-election last year, in which it was opposed by both the NP and HNP.

The CP does not believe that "opposition" Right-wing groups can do it more harm than they did in 1987. There is equal scepticism about claims that DP entry in some constituencies could result in CP gains.

The SA Institute for International Relations was this week quoted as saying that if DP candidates are put up in marginal constituencies, the CP could win a further 27 Transvaal seats. Organisers of all three parties say this figure is "grossly exaggerated."

"You cannot argue that you lose a constituency because some other political party opposes you. Without opponents, there are no elections," a DP organiser said.

#### Movement

Organisers pointed out that the recent Rapport poll showed a movement among voters, making it extremely difficult at this stage to gauge how multiple contest would affect the outcome in any particular constituency.

However, there is little doubt that the focus on all three parties will be strongly on Transvaal in the coming election. But there is also attention on a number of seats in each of the other provinces.

In the Free State, the combined CP-HNP vote in 1987 was larger than the NP vote in Parys and Sasolburg, while there were close calls in Fauresmith and Heilbron.

The other two seats which the CP believes it should win are Ladybrand and Welkom.

In Natal, the DP is looking to regain the two Pietermaritzburg seats, while other marginal seats now held by the NP are Durban Point (1987 NP majority was 1,230),



Umbilo (majority of 480 votes), Umhlatuzana (majority 557) and South Coast (majority 1,419).

Both the NP and DP are looking for a victory in Mooi River, now held by the New Republic Party.

#### Attempt

In the Cape, the DP is making an all-out attempt in East London, where the NP failed to make an impact at the recent municipal elections. King Williams' Town and Queenstown are also seen as vulnerable, although the NP believes it will retain them.

In the Eastern Cape, the focus is on the constituencies of Albany, Newton Park and Walmer, all now held by the NP, while the Western Cape contest between the NP and DP is strongest in Simon's Town, Wynberg, Helderberg and Stellenbosch.

Helderberg was retained by Mr Chris Heunis with a majority of only 39 votes in 1987, but the NP believes it will push up the majority this year.

The CP attack in the Cape is strongest in the two seats it formerly held, Kuruman (NP majority 1,183) and De Aar (NP majority 352).

#### \* CP Fails To Make Gains in Boksburg

34000743a Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English  
23 Jul 89 p 6

[Report by Kitt Katzin]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has failed to make significant gains in Boksburg, where it has reimposed rigid, old-style apartheid—and it seems certain the National Party [NP] will comfortably retain the seat in September, possibly with a smaller majority.

An opinion poll, published today by the SUNDAY STAR, shows that of 557 registered voters canvassed, 30 percent pledged support for Mr Sakkie Blanche of the NP and 22 percent for Dr Sias Nothnagel of the CP.

Mr Sirk van Wyk, of the Democratic Party [DP], polled seven percent, and Mr Attie Treurnicht, of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP], got three percent.

The survey, however, shows a huge number of voters—38 percent—were still uncertain as to whom they would support, or were not prepared to say.

Preliminary indications are that most in this category are likely to [vote] NP.

A victory for the NP in Boksburg—the focal point of its battle with the CP in the Transvaal—would deal a crushing blow to Dr Andries Treurnicht and his conservatives, and could disrupt the balance of power in other CP municipal and parliamentary strongholds in future elections.

The Boksburg Town Council, captured by the CP in the October municipal elections when it swept to victory in 12 out of 20 wards, shocked the country just one month later when it voted to reintroduce stringent petty apartheid measures.

Blacks retaliated by unleashing a consumer boycott which led to the closure of dozens of white-owned businesses. As a result, the business community and the council itself suffered losses in revenue running into millions of rands.

Development projects, one worth R26 million, were cancelled, and slowly Boksburg's financial heart began to bleed.

Hundreds of businessmen, industrialists and residents publicly denounced the new apartheid moves, but the council defied appeals to drop them, even if it meant businesses being forced to close down.

The basic finding of the SUNDAY STAR poll, conducted by Marketing and Media Research (MMR), confirms a similar trend shown in Boksburg by a separate survey in December.

That poll, among 400 registered white municipal voters, and commissioned by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, RAPPORT, found that 53 percent of those questioned rejected the council's decision to bar blacks from public facilities.

The poll, held one month after the restrictions had been promulgated, also showed that 43 percent of respondents said they would vote for the NP if a general election were held then, as against 27 percent for the CP.

Meanwhile, in terms of the MMR poll, it is clear the CP has failed subsequently to entrench its position in the town. It does not appear to have advanced significantly to pose a serious threat to the NP.

More important, it means the majority of voters—including those who have pledged support for the DP—have rejected the CP policy of petty apartheid.

Indications are that Mr Blanche will retain the seat, a traditional NP stronghold, though possibly with fewer votes. He held the seat in the 1987 election with a majority of 2,790 over the CP.

However, the MMR survey shows that among younger voters in Boksburg, by far the majority support the CP. It shows, in fact, that if everyone in the town were 35 years old or younger, the CP could score a resounding victory.

The NP can be thankful that the MMR profile shows that older voters, who form the core of the NP's traditional support base, outnumber younger people in the constituency.

According to the poll, in the 18-24 age category 26 percent of respondents said they would vote for the CP, as against 18 percent for the NP and DP each. Among 25

to 34-year-olds, the CP would get 31 percent, the NP 24 percent and the DP six percent.

Older voters in Boksburg, it seems, are more inclined to support the NP—40 percent in the 50 and over category will vote for the party, as against 18 percent for the CP.

The significance of this is that the CP's efforts to capture younger voters is clearly paying off.

The Boksburg poll also shows that the role of English-speakers will be critical.

Of registered voters polled (557), 42 percent were English. Of these, 52 percent said they were still uncertain or not prepared to say whom they would support.

Of those, however, who did indicate, 24 percent opted for the NP, 16 percent for the DP and six percent for the CP.

The floating English vote is likely to go to the NP (17 percent) as against 10 percent to the DP. This shows that English speakers, among them DP supporters, may favour the NP as a means of keeping the CP out. Either way, it means this floating vote will be largely split between the NP and the DP.

English support for the NP rather than the DP, appears also to be borne out by the small percentage of respondents who have specifically chosen the DP—only seven percent.

However, the big unanswered question in Boksburg lies in the 38 percent category of uncertainties—those not yet saying how they will vote, refuse to say or are uncertain.

Of those who indicate whom they might support, 35 percent opted for the NP, 14 percent for the CP and eight percent for the DP. But 44 percent still don't know or are uncertain.

If this group is weighted by younger voters, the CP could gain substantially, as shown by the greater number of young people committed to the CP.

The MMR poll was conducted in two phases—the first, on 10 and 11 July, when only the NP and CP were standing, and the second, from 15-18 July, after the DP and HNP candidates had been nominated.

The difference between the polls (892 voters were canvassed) shows a slight gain for the CP.

Whereas, in the first survey, 45 percent of respondents supported the NP and 26 percent the CP, this dropped to 30 percent for the NP in the second poll, a loss of 15 percent. Support for the CP dropped by only four percent—from 26 percent to 22 percent—while the DP and HNP picked up only seven and three percent respectively.

Adding to the degree of confusion that followed the entry of the DP and HNP in the election, a move which gave voters more options, the category of "uncertainties" also increased, from 18 percent to 22 percent.

However, although the loss to the NP is significant, it does not seem as though its base will be seriously threatened by support for CP or DP—provided the "unknown vote" is not substantially lost to the NP.

#### **Which Party Are You Going To Vote for If You Have a Choice Between...?**

Sakkie Blanche (NP)—30 percent

Dr Sias Nothnagel (CP)—22 percent

Sirk van Wyk (DP)—7 percent

Attie Treurnicht (HNP)—3 percent

Not prepared to say/refusal—16 percent

Uncertain/don't know/neither—22 percent

Base: 557 registered voters in the Boksburg constituency.

Note: Marketing and Media Research correctly predicted the results in all six constituencies it polled in the 1987 election. Since it is illegal to publish polls after nomination day, which is tomorrow, this is the last opportunity to determine voting trends.

#### **\* Elections: Seven Hundred Candidates Expected**

##### **\* 421 Nominations for Assembly**

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 pp 1-2

[Article by Brian Stuart and Sapa]

Cape Town—With a handful of constituencies still to confirm nominations, close to 700 candidates are expected to take the field on 6 September, in what will be the biggest general election in South Africa's political history.

If the trend of multi-nominations in the House of Delegates constituencies continue, the figure could top 700.

With only one seat still outstanding, a total of 421 candidates will be contesting the 166 House of Assembly seats.

Of these, the National Party [NP] will be fielding 163, the Conservative Party [CP] 129, the Democratic Party [DP] 98, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] 19 and there are five Independents.

Altogether, 197 will be contesting Transvaal seats, 123 Cape seats, 59 Natal seats and 37 Free State seats.

—In the House of Assembly, all 123 seats held by the National Party and the 22 Transvaal seats held by the Conservative Party are being opposed. The Democratic Party was unopposed in Yeoville and Sandton.

—The Labour Party, which put up candidates in all 80 House of Representatives constituencies, saw a

number of its candidates elected unopposed, including LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

—In the House of Delegates, Indian political parties are involved in a giant tussle, with four and six candidates in many of the 40 constituencies. Independents are opposing both the two major parties—Dr J.N. Reddy's Solidarity and Mr Amichand Rajbansi's National People's Party.

Elected unopposed yesterday were the MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, and the MP for Sandton, Mr Dave Dalling. All other DP seats throughout the country are contested.

Both are senior members of the party. Mr Dalling is the party spokesman for Defence and Mr Schwarz is the party's Financial expert.

In the 1987 general election Mr Schwarz won the seat for the progressive Federal Party against Mr Hein Kruger of the NP with a majority of 3,159.

Mr Dalling polled 10,980 votes for the PFP to give him a 6,107 majority over his National Party opponent.

The major surprise in the White nominations was the number of candidates put up by the Herstigte National Party, particularly in Transvaal and Free State, in seats where the CP had already indicated it would oppose the NP.

The split in the Rightwing indicates that the HNP, under Mr Jaap Marais, has not given up the fight, in spite of the fact that a large number of its candidates lost their deposits in 1987.

It will be involved in four-cornered contests with the NP, CP and DP in all four provinces, including the Free State seats of Bethlehem, Welkom and Virginia, and the Natal seat of Vryheid, where the CP hopes to make gains. It has significantly not stood in Sasolburg.

In Boksburg, the HNP has named as its candidate Mr Attie Treurnicht, brother of CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht. This will also be a fourway fight between the NP, CP, HNP and DP. In 1987, in a similar fourway fight, the NP had a majority of 2,790 votes, while the HNP polled only 558 to lose its deposit.

Of the 37 candidates nominated in the province, 14 will represent the National Party, 14 the Conservative Party, six the Democratic Party and three the Herstigte Nasional Party.

The HNP will also enter the fray in Rustenburg, where AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre' Blanche, withdrew in favour of the CP. In 1987, the NP scraped home with an 816-vote majority over the CP, after the HNP had drawn off 1,734 votes.

However, the HNP did not field a candidate in Delmas, leaving a straight NP-CP contest in a seat, which the CP

won by 275 in 1987. The PFP polled 1,058 and the HNP 793 votes in 1987, and how these people vote this year will affect the outcome.

Another surprise was in Randburg, where the CP put up a candidate in what has been a tight battle between DP co-leader, Mr Wynand Malan, and the NP's, Mr Glenn Babb.

In Bezuidenhout, the sitting Nationalist MP, Mr Sam Bloomberg, found himself opposed by the CP, the DP and two Independent candidates. In 1987 he had a majority of 2,442 over the PFP.

The NP sprang a surprise on the DP in the Western Cape by putting up two women members of the President's Council to oppose Constantia and Groote Schuur.

Mrs Elsabe Kemp, former mayor of East London, will oppose the DP's Miss Dene Smuts in Groote Schuur, while Mrs Martha Olckers, a Grahamstown estate agent, will oppose Mr Roger Hulley in Constantia.

In turn, the DP put up Mr David Plane to oppose Mr Hernus Kriel in the NP seat of Parow. Until yesterday, Mr Kriel was the sole sitting NP member who was unopposed.

The CP put up a candidate in the western Cape seat of False Bay, where sitting MP, Mr Adriaan Jordaan was already opposed by the DP.

In Natal, the NP named Mr Val Volker, a Natal MEC, to oppose Dr Denis Worrall, DP co-leader, in Berea. The seat is regarded as a safe DP stronghold, but the NP did not want to leave any of the three DP leaders without opposition.

The National Party will face attacks from both the Left and Right of the political spectrum in 15 of the 20 Natal House of Assembly seats it will contest.

The HNP will join in the fight for Vryheid, making it the only fourway contest in the province.

The remaining four seats will be straight fights between the NP and DP.

Both the NP and DP are represented in all 20 Natal seats. The CP is represented in 15 and the HNP in one.

There is one Independent who is standing in Pinetown.

#### \* Full House of Assembly List

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 pp 10-11

[Text] The following were nominated yesterday as candidates for the 166 seats at stake in the House of Assembly election, for which polling will take place on 6 September (persons whose names are preceded by the \* sign are sitting Members in the House which will be dissolved on 5 September):



**Transvaal**

**Alberton (T)**

Dr A J G Oosthuizen (NP)  
Dr S D Latsky (CP)  
Dr Etienne le Roux (DP)

**Barberton (T)**

Jacob de Viliers (NP)  
Casper Uys (CP)

**Benoni (T)**

J Lemmer (NP) Mr Paul Minnaar (CP)  
Pat Rogers (DP)

**Bethal (T)**

S Gouws (NP)  
C D de Jager (CP)  
D Varkevisser (HNP)

**Bezuidenhout (T)**

S G Bloomberg (NP)  
S de Jager (CP)  
L Reichenberg (Independent)  
J Enslin (Independent)  
G Engel (DP)

**Boksburg (T)**

J P I Blanche (NP)  
Dr E C P Nothnagel (CP)  
S van Wyk (DP)  
Attie Treurnicht (HNP)

**Brakpan (T)**

N W Labuschar (NP)  
\* Frank le Roux (CP)  
James Peter Wilson (DP)

**Brentwood (T)**

Dr G B L Geldenhuys (NP)  
M Jurgens (CP)  
P Nel (DP)

**Brits (T)**

A Jonker (NP)  
\* Andrew Gerber (CP)

**Bryanston (T)**

Mrs Ann Rautier (NP)  
\* R J Lorimer (DP)

**Carletonville (T)**

D J L Nel (NP)  
\* P J Paulus (CP)

**Delmas (T)**

Dr H B Senekal (NP)  
\* D G H Nolte (CP)

**Edenvale (T)**

Mrs J E L Hunter (NP)  
Brian Goodall (DP)  
P J Venter (Ind)

**Ermelo (T)**

Dr Jacob de Clerq (NP)  
Adv Moolman Mentz (CP)

**Florida (T)**

B J du Plessis (NP)  
J L Pretorius (CP)  
N W McFarlane (DP)

**Geduld (T)**

S J de Beer (NP)  
Mr Dawie Maree (CP)  
C W Pinto (DP)

**Germiston (T)**

D Christophers (NP)  
D Fourie (CP)  
J Oxley (DP)

**Germiston District (T)**

Brig J F Bosman (NP)  
W Scholtz (CP)  
I Uys (DP)

**Gezina (T)**

K D Swanepoel (NP)  
Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP)

**Helderkrui (T)**

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (NP)  
Dr Gerhard Venter (CP)  
Dr Theunis de Bruin (DP)

**Hercules (T)**

B C Bester (NP)  
Mr S P Barnard (CP)  
O J F Hartung (HNP)  
A J Hermitage (Ind)

**Hillbrow (T)**

A J Wasserman (NP)  
L Fuchs (DP)  
T J Ferreira (CP)

**Houghton (T)**

Dr Shlomo Peer (NP)  
A J Leon (DP)

**Innesdal (T)**

Dr E H Venter (NP)  
Ds Mossie van der Berg (CP)  
L van der Schyff (HNP)

**Jeppe (T)**

H J Bekker (NP)  
M Steyn (CP)  
T Cass-Horne (DP)

**Johannesburg North (T)**

L Poorter (NP)  
\* P G Soal (DP)

**Johannesburg West (T)**  
R P Meyer (NP)  
Andrew MacQueen (CP)  
Willem Hefer (DP)

**Kempton Park (T)**  
Dr Tersia King (NP)  
Jeff Serfontein (CP)  
Andrew Thatcher (DP)

**Klerksdorp (T)**  
A A Venter (NP)  
Dr Manie van Dyk (CP)  
Mr Martin Bothma (DP)

**Koedoespoort (T)**  
T A P Kruger (NP)  
Mr Paul Fouche (CP)  
G C Weiman (DP)

**Krugersdorp (T)**  
Leon Wessels (NP)  
Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP)

**Langlaagte (T)**  
J J Vilonel (NP)  
A S D Erasmus (CP)

**Lichtenburg (T)**  
J N Burger (NP)  
Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP)

**Losberg (T)**  
A van Zyl Brink (NP)  
Fanie Jacobs (CP)

**Lydenburg (T)**  
B Lategan (NP)  
A A B Bruwer (CP)  
G K Rogers (DP)  
M F van der Merwe (HNP)

**Maraisburg (T)**  
P H Pretorius (NP)  
Piet de la Rey (CP)  
Mrs S R van Heerden (HNP)

**Meyerton (T)**  
A J J Snyman (NP)  
W van der Merwe (CP)  
D Crockart (DP)

**Middelburg (T)**  
Dr D P du Plessis (NP)  
\* Pikkie Coetzee (CP)  
J L C Wolmarans (HNP)  
C B Kane-Berman (DP)

**Modderfontein (T)**  
M A de M Malan (NP)  
Mr Martin Serfontein (CP)  
Pieter van Pletzen (DP)

**Nelspruit (T)**  
P L Mare (NP)

Christo Smith (CP)  
Stephan Grove (DP)

**Nigel (T)**  
C M Williamson (NP)  
Carel Schoeman (CP)  
H E Hofmeyer (HNP)

**North Rand (T)**  
Attie Grobler (NP)  
Fritz Meyer (CP)  
Louis de Waal (DP)

**Overvaal (T)**  
S F Steyn (NP)  
\* Koos van der Merwe (CP)

**Parktown (T)**  
Dr Zach de Beer (DP)  
Col B Ginsberg (NP)

**Pietersburg (T)**  
Dr N van R Oudtshoorn (NP)  
Dr Willie Snyman (CP)

**Potchefstroom (T)**  
Louis le Grange (NP)  
Prof Ben van der Berg (CP)

**Potgietersrus (T)**  
\* D S Pienaar (CP)  
J K G Pretorius (NP)

**Pretoria Central (T)**  
G Oosthuizen (NP)  
Johan Welmans (CP)  
P R Nell (HNP)  
Elmarie Neilson (DP)

**Pretoria East (T)**  
Dr T G Alant (NP)  
Thys Pringle (CP)  
Mrs Martie Meiring (DP)

**Pretoria West (T)**  
Pieter Francois Smith (NP)  
Mr Joseph Chiole (CP)

**Primrose (T)**  
Dr P J Welgemoed (NP)  
Mr Jan du Toit (CP)

**Randburg (T)**  
Glenn Babb (NP)  
\* Wynand Malan (DP)  
Willem Grobler (CP)

**Randfontein (T)**  
Dr C P Mulder (CP)  
F W R van der Tas (NP)

**Rissik (T)**  
C L Fismer (NP)  
Koos Reyneke (CP)  
Andy de Beer (DP)

**Roodeplaat (T)**

P G W Grobler (NP)  
Mr Daan du Plessis (CP)

**Roodepoort (T)**

Leon Smith (NP)  
\* Jurg Prinsloo (CP)

**Rosettenville (T)**

Sheila Margaret Camerer (NP)  
Mr W F (Torrise) van Tonder (CP)  
Marianna Elise (Mia) Euvrard (DP)

**Rustenburg (T)**

Prof W J Botha (CP)  
M H Potgieter (HNP)  
M H Veldman (NP)

**Sandton (T)**

David Dalling (DP)  
Declared elected unopposed as there was no other nomination.

**Schweizer Reneke (T)**

H M van Zyl (NP)  
\* Dr Pieter Mulder (CP)

**Soutpansberg (T)**

V J Borchers (NP)  
Adv T Langley (CP)

**Springs (T)**

P W Coetzer (NP)  
Dr Dawie Gouws (CP)  
R Byrne (DP)

**Stilfontein (T)**

Theophilus Engela (NP)  
Mr Pieter Groenewald (CP)

**Sunnyside (T)**

S J Schoeman (NP)  
D B Nel (CP)  
J I Purchase (DP)

**Standerton (T)**

W J Hefer (NP)  
\* J R de Ville (CP)

**Turffontein (T)**

Andre Fourie (NP)  
Corrie Pypers (CP)  
Chris Botha (DP)

**Vanderbijlpark (T)**

G van N Viljoen (NP)  
C H Pieters (CP)

**Ventersdorp (T)**

I D van Zyl (NP)  
S P van Vuuren (CP)  
J A Fourie (HNP)

**Vereeniging (T)**

T Gunning (NP)

B F Keet (CP)

C P du Preez (DP)

**Verwoerdburg (T)**

A J Vlok (NP)  
Mr Willie Theron (CP)  
Darryl Moss (DP)

**Waterberg (T)**

Z F van der Merwe (NP)  
\* Dr A P Treurnicht (CP)  
Jaap Marais (HNP)

**Waterkloof (T)**

Dr Org Marais (NP)  
Martin Brink (DP)  
Prof Douw Steyn (CP)

**Westdene (T)**

\* R F Botha (NP)  
Dr T M Hart (CP)  
C van Niekerk (DP)

**Witbank (T)**

P P Broodryk (NP)  
\* W van Wyk (CP)  
Koos Venter (DP)

**Wonderboom (T)**

Dr S G A Golden (NP)  
Koos Botha (CP)  
L W Rienedell (HNP)

**Yeoville (T)**

Harry Schwarz (DP)  
Declared elected unopposed as there was no other nomination.

**Cape Province**

**Albany (C)**

J H van der Vyver (NP)  
Errol Moorcroft (DP)

**Algoa (C)**

\* P Smit (NP)  
Chris Meyer (CP)

**Aliwal (C)**

\* J F Pretorius (NP)  
C P Scheppel (CP)

**Beaufort West (C)**

Christof Cloete (NP)  
Dr Ronnie van der Merwe (CP)

**Bellville (C)**

C Ackerman (NP)  
R F van Heerden (CP)  
P Visser (DP)

**Cape Town Gardens (C)**

\* Ken Andrew (DP)  
Ron Miller (NP)

**Caledon (C)**

\* L H Fick (NP)  
A M Marriner (DP)

**Ceres (C)**

\* Dr Willie van Niekerk (NP)  
J H L Visagie (CP)

**Claremont (C)**

\* Jan van Eck (DP)  
Miss Annette Reyneke (NP)

**Constantia (C)**

\* Roger Hulley (DP)  
Mrs M E Olckers (NP)

**Craddock (C)**

\* A T Meyer (NP)  
Dr J W J Viljoen (CP)  
H Collett (DP)

**De Aar (Cape)**

\* J A Jooste (NP)  
Hennie Fourie (CP)

**De Aar (C)**

\* J A Jooste (NP)  
Hennie Fourie (CP)

**De Kuilen (Cape)**

\* Myburgh Streicher (NP)  
Malcolm Nelson (DP)  
S A van Deventer (CP)

**Durbanville (C)**

\* F J van Deventer (NP)  
Pieter Schoeman (DP)

**East London City (C)**

W H Nel (NP)  
Andre de Wet (DP)

**East London North (C)**

C J W Badenhorst (NP)  
Leo Bornman (DP)  
Daniel de Klerk (CP)

**False Bay (C)**

\* A L Jordaan (NP)  
V F Holderness (DP)  
F S W Schumann (CP)

**George (C)**

\* H A Smit (NP)  
Hilda Burnett (DP)  
C F J Spies (CP)

**Gordonia (C)**

\* J A van Wyk (NP)  
I D P Visser (CP)  
Mrs M E Kemp (NP)

**Green Point (C)**

\* Tian van der Merwe (DP)  
Esme Chait (NP)

**Groote Schuur (C)**

Mrs Dene Smuts (DP)

**Helderberg (C)**

Dr Francois Paul Jacobsz (NP)  
David Walter Gant (DP)

**Humansdorp (C)**

\* W D Meyer (NP)  
Mario van Eeden (CP)  
Hein Nel (DP)

**Kimberley North (C)**

\* J A Brazalle (NP)  
Mr F W van Zyl (CP)

**Kimberley South (C)**

\* J J Niemann (NP)  
D Theron (CP)  
J J Badenhorst (HNP)

**King Williams' Town (C)**

R J Radue (NP)  
Pat Rogers (DP)

**Kuruman (Cape)**

P J Swanepoel (NP)  
Jan Hoon (CP)

**Maitland (C)**

\* Kent Durr (NP)  
Dr Esther Lategan (DP)  
Catharina Reyneke (HNP)

**Malmesbury (C)**

\* Gert Kotze (NP)  
Jan van Gend (DP)  
W J Botha (HNP)

**Mossel Bay (C)**

Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP)  
Johan Oosthuizen (CP)

**Namaqualand (C)**

\* Eli Louw (NP)  
Dr Nicolaas Burnett (CP)

**Newton Park (C)**

\* Sakkie Louw (NP)  
Kevin Wakeford (DP)

**Oudtshoorn (C)**

A J de Jager (NP)  
Jurie Schoeman (CP)

**Paarl (C)**

E Louw (NP)  
D G Retief (DP)  
B Potgieter (CP)

**Parow (C)**

\* Hermanus Kriel (NP)  
Plane, David (DP)

**Piketberg (C)**

Dr D J Dawie de Villiers (NP)  
Attie Engelbrecht (DP)  
L Mostert (CP)

**Pinelands (C)**

\* Jasper Walsh (DP)  
J van der Burgh (NP)

**Port Elizabeth Central (C)**

Eddie Trent (DP)  
Mrs Anne Nash (NP)

**Port Elizabeth North (C)**

\* G J Myburgh (NP)  
C van Heerden (CP)  
H P de Wet (HNP)

**Prieska (C)**

\* Dr Kraai van Niekerk (NP)  
J W A Rust (CP)

**Queenstown (C)**

Dr E A Schoeman (NP)  
Dr T G Schlebusch (DP)  
Dr H C Swanepoel (CP)

**Sea Point (C)**

\* Colin Eglin (DP)  
Mrs A Koch (NP)

**Simons Town (C)**

\* L H M Dilley (NP)  
J H Momberg (DP)

**Stellenbosch (C)**

\* P G Marais (NP)  
H Bester (DP)

**Sundays River (C)**

\* Dr J T Delpont (NP)  
C M Oosthuysen (CP)

**Swellendam (C)**

\* N J J van R Koornhof (NP)  
Prof G D J Duvenhage (CP)  
J S de Wet (DP)

**Tygervallei (C)**

I J Pretorius (NP)  
Miss M Guttler (DP)

**Uitenhage (C)**

\* D E T le Roux (NP)  
W Botha (CP)

**Vasco (C)**

\* J H Heyns (NP)  
J H Rabe (CP)

**Vryburg (C)**

\* J H L Scheepers (NP)  
S W Malan (CP)

**Walmer (C)**

A Z A van Jaarsveld (NP)  
Gen Bob Rogers (DP)

**Walvis Bay (C)**

C L de Jager (NP)  
D H Mostert (CP)

**Wellington (C)**

\* G J Malherbe (NP)  
J N Smit (CP)  
D K Scholtz (DP)

**Worcester (C)**

R J King (NP)  
Mrs A C du Toit (CP)  
H V Botha (DP)

**Wynberg (C)**

\* David de V Graaff (NP)  
Robin Carlisle (DP)

**Orange Free State**

**Bethlehem (OFS)**

\* P J Farrell (NP)  
C E Hertzog (CP)  
J J Ferreira (HNP)  
C H Human (DP)

**Bloemfontein East (OFS)**

\* Dr Johan Swanepoel (NP)  
Dr Herholdt Pauw (CP)

**Bloemfontein North (OFS)**

\* Dr F van Heerden (NP)  
A Salzman (CP)  
A van Rensburg (DP)

**Bloemfontein West (OFS)**

\* Kobie Coetsee (NP)  
Prof J C Lombard (CP)

**Fauresmith (OFS)**

J M Aucamp (NP)  
F W A Danzfuss (CP)  
N J Saunderson (HNP)

**Heilbron (OFS)**

\* A J W P S Terblanche (NP)  
Adv C H Pienaar (CP)  
P S Kruger (HNP)

**Kroonstad (OFS)**

\* Wynand Breytenbach (NP)  
J H Kleynhans (CP)

**Ladybrand (OFS)**

\* A S van der Merwe (NP)  
P H van Rhijn (CP)  
J P Hughes (DP)

**Parys (OFS)**

Dr R van der Merwe (NP)  
Dr P J Gouws (CP)

**Sasolburg (OFS)**

\* Dr W A Odendaal (NP)  
Louis Stofberg (CP)

**Smithfield (OFS)**

\* H J Smith (NP)  
A P Oosthuizen (CP)

**Virginia (OFS)**

\* P J Clase (NP)  
Dr J S Meyer (CP)  
Dr R Kahn (DP)  
H van der Graaff (HNP)

**Welkom (OFS)**

\* Dr Flip Nel (NP)  
E J Jordaan (CP)  
I J Knoetze (HNP)  
Dr D M Frost (DP)

**Winburg (OFS)**

\* P T Steyn (NP)  
W J B Bonnett (CP)

**Natal****Amanzimtoti (N)**

\* George Bartlett (NP)  
Mr Piet Kichenbrand (CP)  
Mike Lupton-Smith (DP)

**Berea (N)**

Dr Denis Worrall (DP)  
Mr Valentino Volker (NP0)

**Durban Central (N)**

\* Peter Gastrow (DP)  
Chris Collingwood (NP)

**Durban North (N)**

\* Mike Ellis (DP)  
Laurie Kaplan (NP)

**Durban Point (N)**

\* J C Matthee (NP)  
Warwick Webber (DP)  
Ashley Clark (CP)

**Greytown (N)**

\* Pierre Cronje (DP)  
R E Redinger (NP)  
Mr Johan Horn (CP)

**Klip River (N)**

\* Jaco Maree (NP)  
Mr Ockert van der Westhuisen (CP)  
Mrs Barbara Buys (DP)

**Mooi River (N)**

C P Hattingh (NP)  
Gordon MacGregor (CP)  
Wessel Nel (DP)

**Newcastle (N)**

Adriaan Blaas (NP)  
Corne Aldum (CP)  
Donald Urquhart (DP)

**Pietermaritzburg North (N)**

Adv Danie Schutte (NP)

M A Tarr (DP)  
Miss E C van der Merwe (CP)

**Pietermaritzburg South (N)**

B Edwards (NP)  
R Haswell (DP)  
Dr Jan Richter (CP)

**Pinetown (N)**

\* Roger Burrows (DP)  
Bob Oliver (NP)  
Andre Vaynol (Ind)

**Port Natal (N)**

Johan Marais (NP)  
Mr Francis Hitchcock (CP)  
Dr Hilda Grobler (DP)

**South Coast (N)**

\* A W Thompson (NP)  
Maj-Gen Walter Black (DP)  
Mr S J Bester (CP)

**Umbilo (N)**

\* Piet Matthee (NP)  
Mrs Carole Charlewood (DP)  
Mr Carl Werth (CP)

**Umfolozi (N)**

J Schnetler (NP)  
O R d'Oliviera (DP)  
J H Gauche (CP)

**Umhlanga (N)**

\* Renier Schoeman (NP)  
J A Jordaan (DP)  
G H H Gathmann (CP)

**Umhlatuzama (N)**

\* Dr P J Steenkamp (NP)  
David Upfold (DP)

**Umlazi (N)**

\* Con Botha (NP)  
Gus van Rensburg (DP)  
Nick Fourie (CP)

**Vryheid (N)**

\* J H W Mentz (NP)  
E Kruger (CP)  
J L Erasmus (HNP)  
R T Gewers (DP)

**\* House of Delegates**

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 p 11

[Following is a list of candidates for the House of Delegates]

[Text]



**Transvaal**

Actonville (T)  
B Perumal (S)  
S Abram (PP)

Central Rand (T)  
P P M Chetty (S)  
A E Lambat (PPSA)  
D Murilal Nehro (NPSA)  
D K Padiachey (NFP)  
Y I Seedat (FPSA)

Eastern Transvaal (T)  
S Collakoppen (NPP)  
C Ebrahim (PIP)  
A S Kahn (S)  
C Mahomed (Ind)

Laudium (T)  
M A Jaffer (NPP)  
A S Akoob (SP)  
N S Adrus (Ind)  
E Abramjee (Ind)

Lenasia Central (T)  
\* M S Shah (NPP)  
A S Mohamed (FP)  
R Daya (MPP)  
Mathiven Naidoo (S)  
A Rasool (PPSA)  
Moonsamy Naidoo (PIP)

Lenasia East (T)  
Rashida Ebrahim (MPP)  
Sivaram Phillip (NFP)  
Mahalingam Pillay (NFP)  
Henry Padayachee (S)  
Abdulmunaf Saloojee (PPSA)

Lenasia West (T)  
Moosa Essop (I)  
Darmalingum Sokalingum (MPP)  
Kaisaval Kistasamy (S)

Eersterus (T)  
P R E da Gama (LP)  
Paul Jacobs (Ind)

Northern Transvaal (T)  
S H Verveen (LP)  
D Wathen (DRP)

North Western Transvaal (T)  
S Ismail (NPP)

**\* House of Representatives**

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 p 11

[Following is a list of candidates for the House of Representatives]

[Text]

**Transvaal**

Alra Park (T)  
A J Roper (LP)  
G F Mills (UDP)

Bosmont (T)  
T R George (LP)  
Samuel Brand (UDP)  
M B Brophy (DRP)

Klipspruit West (T)  
\* A E Reeves (LP)  
A Thompson (Independent)  
C C Pailman (Independent)

Reigerpark (T)  
I J Kruger (LP)  
J A Rabie (UDP)

Rust Ter Vaal (T)  
S K Louw (LP)  
Stephen Petersen (UDP)

Toekomsrus (T)  
I Richards (LP)  
C R Pienaar (UDP)  
M A Ramjee (Ind)

**\* Labor Party**

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 p 11

[Text] The Labour Party [LP] yesterday put forward a strong field of candidates in its bid to retain power in the House of Representatives.

With 51 of the 80 seats' candidates known, the LP was offering a potential MP in every constituency, and all of the nine unopposed candidates announced were LP nominees.

One of them was party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who stood again in his East Cape constituency of Swartkops. In neighbouring Bethelsdorp, LP Chief Whip, Mr Willie Dietrich, is also unopposed, and in Outeniqua the Minister of the Budget, Mr Chris April has no contest either.

In Liesbeeck, on the other hand, the leader of the official Opposition, Mr Carter Ebrahim, will face an LP challenge from President's Council Member, Mr P. J. Klink.

His Democratic Reform Party has only fielded 24 candidates in the 51 known constituencies. One of them is a former Opposition leader and more recently member of the LP Mr Dennis de la Cruz, who lost the LP's nomination contest for Ottery and has now realigned himself with the Opposition.

The LP will, however, have to deal with a number of other parties, including the United Democratic Party, headed by Mr Jac Rabie, who will defend Reiger Park against Mr P. J. Kruger of the LP.

Nominations for the House of Delegates have led to the prospect of some unusual election battles, including two six-way fights and a clash between two members of the same party for the same seat.

The six-way contests will take place in the Transvaal constituencies of Lenasia Central, where Solidarity, the National Peoples Party, the Freedom Party, the Merit Peoples Party, the Peoples Party of South Africa (PPSA) and the Progressive Independent Party have all put up candidates, and in north-western Cape, where the fight is between Solidarity, the PPSA, the National Federal Party, the United Party and two Independents.

In Lenasia East two candidates from the National Federal Party will fight for the seat in a five-cornered contest with representatives of the PPSA, MPP and Solidarity.

#### \* Seven Party Leaders Opposed

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 p 11

[Article by Andrew Braid, Pierre Claasen, Press Gallery, Parliament]

[Text] Cape Town—Seven of the nine party leaders represented in the House of Assembly will have to contest their seats in the coming general election.

Two have not sought re-nomination.

They are the leader in chief of the National Party [NP], Mr F. W. de Klerk, who, as the party's president-elect and Transvaal leader, was asked by his party to stay out of the election, and the Natal NP leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is retiring from politics after the election.

The three co-leaders of the DP, Dr Denis Worrall (Berea), Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg) and Dr Zach de Beer (Parktown) all face opposition.

Cape National Party leader, Dr Dawie de Villiers (Piketberg), and the Free State leader, Mr Kobie Coetsee (Bloemfontein West), are also opposed.

The leaders of the two Right-wing parties, Dr Andries Treurnicht (CP) and Mr Jaap Marais (HNP) face each other for a second time in Waterberg.

Dr Worrall is contesting the Natal seat of Berea in which the former Natal PFP leader, Mr Ray Swart, polled 7,071 votes in 1987. This time he faces a more formidable NP opponent in the former MP and current MEC, Mr Val Volker than his predecessor.

In Parktown, Dr Marius Barnard, who polled the biggest PFP majority in the 1987 election, is not standing again. When his PFP leader, Dr Zach de Beer joined the DP as its co-leader, and indicated he wanted to stand in Parktown, Dr Barnard refused to join the new party and has apparently decided to retire from public politics. The NP has nominated Col B Ginsberg to oppose Dr De Beer.

Mr Wynand Malan, standing as an Independent in 1987, scored a 2,647 vote victory over Mr Olan van Zyl, former Randburg mayor and current MEC in charge of local government.

Polsters however predict that Mr Malan could be in for a tough fight against former Foreign Affairs Deputy Director General Mr Glen Babb.

Free State NP leader, Law and Order Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee retained his Bloemfontein West seat by 3,658 votes in 1987.

The new Cape leader, Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Administration and Privatisation, returned a solid majority of 5,314 over a CP opponent.

#### \* Biggest Field of Women Candidates

34000754 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English  
25 Jul 89 p 11

[Article by D. B. McLennan, press gallery, parliament]

[Text] Cape Town—What is understood to be the biggest field of women candidates in a parliamentary election was nominated country-wide yesterday.

In the House of Assembly alone 25 women were nominated, including four sitting MP's [members of Parliament].

In the Transvaal constituency of Rosentenville, two women will oppose each other: Mrs Mia Euvarard of the Democratic Party [DP], will be challenging the incumbent, Mrs Sheila Camerer. In the three-way contest, the Conservative Party's [CP] Mr Torrie van Tonder will be the odd man out.

The National Party [NP] with 11 women candidates leads the field followed by the DP on 10 and the CP and HNP [Reformed National Party] with two each.

The Cape province has 10 women candidates, Transvaal nine, Natal six with the Orange Free State retaining an all-male front.

In the contest for the House of Representatives, the sitting MP for Tafelberg, the colourful Mrs Soheir Hoozen, is seeking re-election against opponents from the Labour Party [LP], the Democratic Reform Party and an Independent.

Another woman, Ms Glenda Hendricks, is standing as an independent candidate in Strandfontein.

With two-thirds of the nominations for the House of Delegates in, no woman has been put forward for election to the House.

**\* NP's Berea Nomination**

34000754 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
25 Jul 89 p 11

[Article by B. R. Cameron]

[Text] Durban—The National Party [NP], after weeks of struggling to find a candidate to contest Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Dr Dennis Worrall in Durban's Berea, is to field Mr Valentino Volker, a member of the Natal Provincial executive.

However, Mr Volker, despite being known as a tough political fighter, is unlikely to make much of an in-road into the majority of more than 3,000 votes won by Ray Swart for the Progressive Federal Party two years ago, observers said.

His candidature will place strains on the NP as he is likely to use the opportunity to press a claim for Natal leadership of the NP.

Dr Worrall said Mr Volker at present held what was supposed to be a neutral position and was paid by all taxpayers, including DP taxpayers.

"He should not be engaging in the election against the DP while being paid by those DP taxpayers."

Mr Volker declined to comment on whether he was now making a bid for the Natal NP leadership: "This is not the issue. The issue is that I am fighting Berea."

Dr Worrall said he knew Mr Volker well from his days in the NP and described him as a "reactional" who had been expected to join Dr Andries Treurnicht (leader of the Conservative Party [CP]) when he split from the NP.

Mr Volker fired off his first shot against Dr Worrall, saying he was entering the election "not to beard the lion in his cage, but to try to prevent a Cape cuckoo from laying its eggs in the Berea nest."

He said the people of Natal had every reason to eject the political carpetbaggers of the DP who were attempting to misuse the province to serve their own political ambitions.

He said for the first time the voters of Berea were now being given the opportunity to "become an active part of government" by voting for the NP.

Dr Worrall said he was not unduly concerned about Mr Volker's nomination as it was more likely to bring out DP voters.

"He is one of the original verkrampies."

Mr Volker confirmed that he had been approached only late in the day to stand for election, but denied he was a "last gap" candidate after the party had approached a number of other people.

NP sources said a number of Durban City councillors, businessmen and another MEC, Mr Peter Miller, had been asked to contest Berea.

**\* CP's Randburg Switch**

34000754 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
25 Jul 89 p 12

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text] A last-minute decision by the Conservative Party [CP] to field a candidate in Randburg has resulted in a three-cornered fight in that constituency.

Both the National Party [NP] candidate, Mr Glen Babb and the Democratic Party [DP] candidate, Mr Wynand Malan, said yesterday they were surprised by the CP's decision to put up a candidate—Randburg businessman, Mr Willem Grobler.

The CP indicated recently that it was thinking of putting up a candidate in Randburg following the decision by Randburg NP city councillor, Mr Stephan van Metzinger, to take part in an Idasa [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA] visit to the ANC [African National Congress] in Lusaka.

"It is an unfortunate development, but we believe our supporters will stay steady," said Mr Babb, a former Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs.

He said the CP and DP were fielding candidates throughout the country in constituencies they knew they could not win "merely to split the vote."

Mr Babb rates his chances of winning the Randburg seat as "cautiously optimistic."

"The intervention by the CP was not expected and is a bit disappointing. I would have preferred a straight fight between Mr Babb and myself," said Mr Malan, a co-leader of the CP.

He had said from the outset that he was standing to win. "It is still early days and it is difficult to predict the specific outcome, but I am confident."

**\* Water Project Improves Border Situation**

34000748c Johannesburg *ARMED FORCES* in English  
Jun 89 p 15

[Text] A look at any road map that shows the border between South Africa, Botswana and South West Africa reveals the poor road system that exists along the border and in the adjacent areas. In addition, this part of the country has always been a very sparsely populated area and the succeeding years of severe drought has added to the depopulation. These circumstances have created a chain effect with the exhausted farms being bought up at low prices and often being converted into game farms or massive spreads only able to carry one head of cattle on many hectares. In both instances carrying very few inhabitants, with the lack of farming activities the indigenous population have also drifted away and the area now appears to be very similar to that north west of Grootfontein in South West Africa.

Apart from the poor road network the storage of water both above and below the ground is another major difficulty to be faced when considering the development of any type of infra-structure that would be needed to support the facilities required for strategical considerations.

This situation will now improve with the implementation of the Kalahari East Rural Water Supply Scheme the first phase of which will supply water to 256 farms, a number of which abut the south western Botswana border. These farms adjoin the common border for an area of approximately 100 kilometres, stretching west from point north of Van Zylsrus. Possible future extensions to the scheme, there are three, would ensure that adequate water was available along another 200 kilometres of the joint South African/Botswana border and in addition cross the parched Kalahari. This proposed future extension is the area of land just south of Twee

Rivieren filling the block of land between the two borders and south to the Gemsbok South African/Botswana border post.

The report prepared by the Department of Water Affairs on this project is very complete and the scheme is obviously aimed at putting new life and people into what in recent years has become little better than a desert. As the report states the first phase will bring 6,178 M3 of water per day to the area, with a potential delivery of 8,516 cubic meters per day to an area of 1,412,000 ha. At present there is neither town nor village in this vast area and very few people live on the 256 farms that are covered by the scheme. The implementation of this project will considerably ease the security problems that could develop in this area.

Another development in this general area is the building of a base at Pomfret to house 32 Battalion which is in the process of moving from its Buffalo base in the Caprivi.



## Angola

### Government Criticizes UNITA Communiqué

MB2408204389 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1915 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Angola today reacted to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] decision to definitely break up the cease-fire agreement established in Gbadolite on 22 June 1989. In an interview with the London BBC today, Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura provided the Angolan reaction to the communiqué UNITA issued yesterday announcing the resumption of armed actions in Angola.

Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said that the People's Republic of Angola will continue with its commitment to the peace process. Venancio de Moura explained: We have always said the struggle continues. However, our struggle is for peace, for national unity, progress, and national harmony. He added that the Angolan Government will continue to follow the principles established in Gbadolite, which include the reintegration of UNITA elements into our country's institutions.

Answering a question from the journalist, Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said that UNITA has rejected the Gbadolite declaration. The Angolan official said: Savimbi has always pointed out that there is no agreement, while for us there has always been an agreement. To demonstrate UNITA's bad faith in the implementation of the agreement, Venancio de Moura added that there has never been a real cease-fire because UNITA has never respected it.

It will be pointed out that in a communiqué issued yesterday, UNITA is said to have strongly condemned the final communiqué issued in Harare, describing it as a plot against that organization and its leader. The UNITA leadership pointed out in the communiqué that it will continue with the war.

### Radio Commentary

MB2408201789 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Station commentary: "Savimbi Rejects Peace"]

[Text] Alleged UNITA leadership organs have just called on their members to intensify the war against the Angolan people because the group is dissatisfied with the text of the final communiqué issued by the summit of the eight held in Harare, Zimbabwe, this week. International media cite a communiqué from that organization's Central Committee Political Bureau rejecting the conclusions of the Harare meeting. The meeting revealed some points agreed on in Gbadolite which Jonas Savimbi and company were trying to conceal.

Accordingly, UNITA is now demonstrating its anger because the eight southern and central African heads of state who met in the Zimbabwean capital revealed to the international public that Savimbi agreed in Gbadolite to voluntarily and temporarily leave the political scene and to cooperate toward implementing the already approved peace plan for Angola.

Of course, it is not surprising to see how the organization has reiterated its readiness to intensify war—a war that has never ceased, even though its leader pledged in front of some 20 African heads of state to respect the cease-fire and to enable the integration of its elements into Angolan society. Clear proof of UNITA's failure to keep the promise is contained in an interview the Angolan head of state gave last Wednesday [16 Aug] to a U.S. journalist. The Angolan president told the journalist that we have (?experienced more attacks) since 24 June, when the cease-fire was declared, than we did during the rest of the year. Accordingly, it is extremely ridiculous for the alleged communiqué from the counterrevolutionary organization to point out that the war has resumed because of the conclusions of the Harare summit and a so-called FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] military offensive since 16 August.

The truth is that this military offensive by the Angolan national Army is merely in the imaginations of those who wish to continue the war. Our FAPLA forces have limited themselves to repulsing armed attacks, and have recently intensified this task following orders from their commander in chief to never allow the UNITA armed gangsters to use the Gbadolite agreement to obtain advantages on the battlefield.

For UNITA, which continues to demonstrate bad faith and disrespect for peace, the efforts undertaken by various African heads of state to resolve the so-called Angolan internal conflict are not (?enough). The path pointed out by these leaders, on the basis of various African experiences, does not coincide with Savimbi's egoistic ambitions, because he is anxious to snatch power at any price.

As a matter of fact, this Savimbi disease [words indistinct] existing in his organization. The leader is now the only one signing statements allegedly issued by a political bureau and a central committee, as if he were the only member of those organs. In his effort to appear to be an internationally accepted politician, the UNITA leader has thus demonstrated behavior that makes him a laughing stock both to the Angolan people whom he claims to defend and to the international community.

### UNITA's Muecalia on Renewal of War

LD2508080589 Lisbon International Service  
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 24 Aug 89

["Exclusive" interview with Colonel Domingos Jardo Muecalia, UNITA deputy secretary for foreign affairs and representative in Washington, by Madrid Meunier, in Washington, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Meunier] Colonel Domingos Jardo Muecalia is the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence

of Angola] deputy secretary for foreign affairs and also its representative here in Washington. He has just returned from Africa, more specifically from Rabat, where he was present at the talks between Dr Savimbi, King Hassan II, and U.S. Senator Bob Dole, who once again reiterated U.S. support for UNITA.

Can you give us a brief appraisal of the present situation? UNITA has issued a communique denouncing the Harare affair and saying that the war is on again. Can you tell us about this new situation that has arisen?

[Muecalia] I would like to say that it was with surprise and consternation that we heard the news from Harare, as indeed we have noted in our communique. It is obvious that for some time the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has been looking for a way to abrogate the Gbadolite conference, a way to replace the spirit of Gbadolite with another one more suitable to them. President dos Santos, the president of the MPLA, met with problems in his attempts to achieve a consensus and there were some tense meetings of the Political Bureau.

So, as far as we are concerned, the news from Harare means that the radicals have gained the upper hand within the MPLA and it became necessary for Dos Santos to find another basis upon which to build what, when all is said and done, is the MPLA's government program. As far as we are concerned, with Gbadolite abrogated there no longer remains any justification for carrying on with the process commenced there. Because in Gbadolite we talked about a cease-fire and we talked about direct negotiations with a view to national reconciliation. To put the issues of UNITA integration and the exile of Savimbi back on the agenda is to take a step backwards, and in such circumstances there no longer exists any basis upon which to build the process begun in Gbadolite. So it is with great sorrow that we must recognize that what the MPLA wants after all is the continuation of the war. I must also stress that for over 2 weeks now five brigades have been on the move from Cuito Cuanavale towards Mavinga. And there are also brigades advancing from Luso towards Lucusse and, ultimately, towards Cangamba at this very moment. So the MPLA needed Harare merely to provide a political justification for the military offensive it had already begun.

[Meunier] Tell me, colonel: Are you still hopeful for a resumption of negotiations, even with the present military situation? Will UNITA be undertaking diplomatic demarches?

[Muecalia] Two things are very clear: first, the fact that the MPLA is no longer able to rally the Angolan people to war. Second, they have been trying for 14 years to destroy UNITA militarily, and they have failed. So, the phase that will now ensue will represent a trough. There are peaks and troughs, and this will be a trough in the peace process. But the process itself is irreversible. It is no longer possible to talk of a military solution. They will

now be emphasizing military operations, but that will come to an end, because they are going to fail, they will not manage to destroy UNITA, and tomorrow, after their attempt, after suffering casualties, after their offensive has failed, they will return to the negotiating table, with the difference that then there will be more serious negotiations.

[Meunier] Do you think that this might have negative repercussions on the Namibia peace process?

[Muecalia] It is (?quite likely) at present. There is an obvious inter-connection between the processes of Namibia's independence and the Angolan peace process, as well as the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. If the resumption of the war in Angola causes a suspension, a halt, in the Cuban troop withdrawal, this might reflect on the pace of the process towards Namibia's independence.

We would like to believe that things will not go that far, for, after all, we are all interested not only in Namibia's independence but also in the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. But, as I said, these are foreseeable consequences.

[Meunier] So, as things now stand, you still consider possible a resumption of negotiations in spite of this negative phase. This is what I would like you to underline.

[Muecalia] I repeat that the MPLA is not at all prepared, is not ready, to enter into genuine negotiations at present. However, this phase will pass. It will take a month, 2 months, whatever time it takes, but this phase will pass and we shall be back at the negotiating table. It is important to realize that we are not interested in just any kind of peace. The peace we are interested in is above all peace with justice. You cannot make peace by destroying UNITA. You must forge peace in the co-existence of the two political forces. Present-day Angolan politics is not an exclusive club for those who believe in Marxism. Angolan politics must be opened up to those who qualify, through their merits, to participate in it. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, the solution must necessarily entail the creation of a government of national unity to prepare the country for elections. And, above all, the constitution must be revised, because, as it stands, it will not do for the democratic state, for the democracy that we desire.

#### **Notes Lost Confidence in Mobutu**

*MB2408162489 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The UNITA rebel movement in Angola has dropped something of a bombshell on the peace process. Last night, it issued a communique announcing that it will no longer observe the cease-fire agreed to 2 months ago and that the war has resumed. This was in response



to the meeting in Harare of African heads of state endorsing the agreement in Gbadolite in June, under President Mobutu's auspices, or, at any rate, what the heads of state believe to have been agreed at Gbadolite, in particular the integration of UNITA into the present system in Angola and the temporary and voluntary retirement of UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi. So, what was always a fragile peace in Angola has apparently collapsed. On the line to Washington, Julian Marshall asked UNITA's representative Jardo Muecalia why UNITA was going back to war.

[Begin recording] [Muecalia] Well, first of all the Gbadolite principles they are going to discuss in Harare are not known by us. I am sure you have been exposed to what is known as the Gbadolite declaration, which did not include the points they said that were included. The Gbadolite declaration only spoke of the cease-fire and direct negotiations between UNITA and MPLA leading to national reconciliation. So, now there is somehow, there is another document, this is a second document of which neither the 18 heads of state nor the two belligerents—the MPLA and UNITA—subscribed to on the 22 June 1989.

[Marshall] So, as far as UNITA is concerned, what is it that you agreed at Gbadolite, what is it that Mr Savimbi shook hands with Mr dos Santos over?

[Muecalia] It was, one, the cease-fire; second, direct negotiations leading to national reconciliation, and the creation of commissions that (?carry on) the negotiations for the observance of the cease-fire as well as the beginning of the political negotiations. So, when now it comes back to the integration, it comes back exile and all that, we see this as in fact a regression. Gbadolite was important exactly because it has rejected the idea of integration and the idea of exile. Now that we are going back to that idea, then it means they are trying to abrogate the whole spirit of Gbadolite. We are not the ones to resume the war, but the MPLA has been launching an offensive for about 2 weeks now. They have brigades out of Cuito Cuanavale. At this very moment, they are east of the River Chaminga and actions have been taking place there. They have other brigades which are coming from Luso, southwards. So, we see the Harare meeting for the MPLA as just an endorsement of what in fact they intend to do, which is the continuation of the war.

[Marshall] So, why do you think that the heads of state meeting in Harare have come up with these extra principles?

[Muecalia] It is in fact a pity that the conference in Harare failed to analyze with realism the situation in Angola, and therefore they failed to find out exactly what they ought to be doing. What happened in Harare was in fact an endorsement of the MPLA's plan, because what the integration, the exile, and all these other things... [changes thought] This is the MPLA's plan. So, the Harare conference, what it did was to endorse the MPLA.

[Marshall] You also say that UNITA now questions not only the role of Gbadolite but also its chairman. Does this mean that you have lost all faith in President Mobutu?

[Muecalia] Well, we hope he will make a statement after Harare, but so far he didn't; but he is the mediator, he is the one who was supposed to report on the progress of the negotiations. I think when a communique as the one that was issued in Harare comes out without any reaction or any declaration from him, we have to question this.

[Marshall] So, you would like to see President Mobutu dissociate himself publicly from what was spelled out in Harare?

[Muecalia] That would definitely restore our confidence in him. [end recording]

#### Further Remarks

MB2408173289 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 24 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program ]

[Excerpts] The UNITA rebel movement in Angola has dropped a bombshell on the peace process. Last night it issued a communique announcing that it will no longer observe the cease-fire agreed 2 months ago and that the war has resumed. This was in response to the meeting in Harare of African heads of state endorsing the agreement in Gbadolite in June, under President Mobutu's auspices, or at any rate what the heads of state believed to have been agreed at Gbadolite, in particular the integration of UNITA into the present system in Angola and the temporary and voluntary retirement of UNITA's leader Jonas Savimbi. So, what was always a fragile peace in Angola, has apparently collapsed. On the line to Washington, Julian Marshall asked UNITA's representative Jardo Muecalia why UNITA was going back to war.

[Begin recording ] [passage omitted] [Marshall] How much flexibility has UNITA in fact shown since the Gbadolite summit? On the face of it, not very much!

[Muecalia] First of all, we have been calling for negotiations. We have been calling for peace for almost 7 years now, or more than that. Not only that, we were in fact willing to sign a cease-fire. It was actually on Sunday [20 Aug] that the UNITA leadership, Dr Savimbi, gave orders to our delegation to sign the cease-fire. But it so happened that the MPLA walked away from the meeting and our delegation is still sitting in Kinshasa. In fact, they now said they wouldn't come back until after Harare. So, they knew what they were up to; they knew that they wanted to abrogate Gbadolite.

[Marshall] Mr Muecalia, in the next few days, South Africa's acting president, F.W. de Klerk, is scheduled to have a meeting with President Mobutu of Zaire. Would you trust Mr F.W. de Klerk perhaps to put UNITA's position more forcefully to the Zairian head of state?

[Muecalia] The UNITA position will be put more forcefully by UNITA itself. We have always believed in principles of self-sufficiency. We have believed in principles of self-reliance. From now on, it will be up to UNITA, up to the Angolan people, to restore peace. We remain committed to the peace process. We will have to find ways of doing it properly. We do not accept integration. We do not accept exile. We reject these theories, but the peace process in itself is irreversible. [end recording]

### UNITA Representative Discusses War Resumption

MB2408161489 London BBC World Service in English  
1309 GMT 24 Aug 89

[From the "24 hours" program presented by John Eidinow]

[Text] With its on-off negotiations and reports of continuing armed clashes, the Angolan cease-fire accord negotiated in June at the Zairian summit of African leaders has been looking increasingly shaky. Now the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has said that it no longer accepts the peace agreement. A UNITA radio broadcast said that the war with the Angolan Government of President dos Santos would resume. Under the agreement, the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was to go into temporary retirement outside Angola. Well, waiting to talk to us now from Washington is Marcos Samondo, UNITA's deputy representative in the United States. Mr Samondo, can I take it that this UNITA's statement has been made with the authority of Dr Savimbi?

[Begin recording] [Samondo] Yes, definitely. I think it is important to remember at this point that there is such a big confusion of what is going on now. UNITA subscribed to the spirit of Gbadolite of 22 June, where there was a final communique calling for cease-fire and also for a government of national unity. But after Harare, we see that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is interpreting another document which we don't know and that is the basis of confusion at this point.

[Eidinow] But will, for instance, Dr Savimbi now return to Angola to conduct the war?

[Samondo] Yes, definitely. Dr Savimbi is the president of our movement and any report indicating that he is going to exile or temporary retirement, that is an invention of the MPLA and maybe with the complicity of some African heads of state. UNITA has never agreed to send Dr Savimbi into exile because, after all, why should he go to exile? He is the leader of our movement.

[Eidinow] But does this announcement have any real military significance, or is it just part of the diplomatic maneuvering surrounding those talks which have been on and off?

[Samondo] Well, I think there is some significance because first of all, while we are talking peace, while we are talking about cease-fire, the MPLA at this point is amassing itself massive movements of troops from Cuito Cuanavale. They have two major military brigades which are going in the direction of Mavinga, and they are also involved on the Benguela railroad from Luso to Munhango. They are sending also a lot of troops at this point and there is something that we don't understand. UNITA is committed to peace. UNITA is committed to national reconciliation, but how can we have peace when the other side, not only they are amassing a lot of troops to [word indistinct] but they are also talking about clemency, they are talking about amnesty, and also talking about exile for Dr Savimbi. We don't think that is a climate we can have talks, we can have on that climate. [sentence as heard] I think the situation has to be rechanged and if war is the best way to achieve those results, UNITA is ready to fight. We fought for 15 years and we can fight again until the other side is convinced that the war should not be the solution for the Angolan problem.

[Eidinow] But you haven't chosen a very good moment to relaunch the military conflict, if you are going to, because South Africa, as it has been reported to be your principal backer, is obviously now trying to establish better relations with black African countries. South Africa isn't going to be very pleased at having that campaign interrupted, are they?

[Samondo] Well, I don't think war is at anybody's interest at this point. After all, in 15 years of war, almost 200,000 Angolans have died in this war and the people of Angola were very much looking forward for a peaceful resolution in the conflict, and also the neighbors—mention South Africa, mention Zaire, and all other African countries—will love very much to see peace in Angola. That is why there was a Gbadolite with 18 African heads of state meeting in Gbadolite, in Zaire, to iron out the differences in Angola. But, the thing which UNITA finds is really a problem at this point is that you have a final communique which indicates one thing and after this final communique, somebody else comes in and says that document is invalid, and they come again to the previous position of amnesty, clemency, exile. I don't think on that sort of climate you can have peace. [end recording]

### Mozambique

#### Renamo Leader Dhlakama on War, Goals

AU1808163489 Bonn DIE WELT in German  
17 Aug 89 p 5

[Interview with Alfonso Dhlakama, chief of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, by Richard Hoffmann: "Renamo is a Political, Not a Military Organization"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Hoffmann] Are the Renamo soldiers bandits, killing civilians and destroying schools and hospitals?

Dhlakama: That is propaganda by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. It would have been very difficult to survive for 12 years if Renamo were killing the people. Guerrillas survive a war like this only because they have the people's support.

[Hoffmann] How do you assess the view that Renamo is a purely military movement with no political goals and that it leaves the people in the dark about its objectives?

Dhlakama: We are a political party opposed to the Frelimo regime. We decided in favor of military means because Frelimo did not tolerate peaceful means to resolve our conflict. We want free elections, justice, and human rights. Frelimo and its allies are trying to convince the international public that there is no war in Mozambique, but only the so-called destabilization by the Renamo bandits. We are using guerrilla activities to force Frelimo to hold a political dialogue with us.

[Hoffmann] How many soldiers do you have?

Dhlakama: We have about 25,000 well-armed guerrillas and 3,000 trainees.

[Hoffmann] Do your soldiers attack without your permission?

Dhlakama: No operation is carried out that is not planned by me or by the provincial generals. The commanders of the units prepare reports and statistics on all fights. These reports go to the generals first, and then to the general staff of which I am the chief.

[Hoffmann] Renamo is the only Western-oriented guerrilla movement that does not receive any support from the U.S. Administration. How do you explain that?

Dhlakama: When Reagan was elected for the first time, he promised that he would support all anti-Marxist organizations. We thought that he would support Renamo. That did not happen. Undoubtedly, Reagan was misinformed about our goals. Chester Crocker, undersecretary for African affairs, felt obligated to do something for the Frelimo regime. We think that Reagan betrayed the Mozambican people. We hope therefore that the administration under President Bush will correct this mistake.

[Hoffmann] How many of the 14 million people in Mozambique live in regions controlled by Renamo?

Dhlakama: There were about 7.5 million. However, owing to Zimbabwean Army air raids in the border regions, many people fled to the neighboring countries: Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

[Hoffmann] Some 1.2 million Mozambicans have fled. In addition to the war, are there any other reasons for this?

Dhlakama: Some of the people flee from famine on the Frelimo side. However, most have fled from the war. It

is every government's tactic to withdraw the people's support from the guerrillas. Therefore, Frelimo and Zimbabwe use heavy weapons and aircraft, and bombard our areas. This has touched off the stream of refugees.

In doing so, Frelimo pursues two objectives. First of all, it wants to isolate the people from the guerrillas. Second, it considers Zimbabwe's interests. Zimbabwe grows a lot of corn, without a market to sell it. Only the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations have purchased corn from Zimbabwe, to distribute it among the refugees. That is why Zimbabwe has an interest in Mozambicans fleeing to Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania, and Malawi every month. This helps increase the demand for corn, and the organizations buy more of it in Zimbabwe.

[Hoffmann] Prior to and following independence in 1975, you were an active Frelimo member. What are your experiences?

Dhlakama: Frelimo was good in the beginning, from the time it was founded in 1962 to 1969. However, following the death of the first president, Eduardo Chivambo, it started changing its principles in 1969. Following independence, we increasingly realized that Frelimo had become purely Marxist. I left the party in 1977. Many have left. Frelimo is isolated today, because nobody wants one party to dictate. It is a small party; it cannot dictate the future of 14 million people.

[Hoffmann] Are you a Christian? Are you a member of one of the churches?

Dhlakama: I am a Roman Catholic and was baptized very young. I am religious, as are many of our members. Even though we are in a war, I pray every Sunday. My cadres and the common soldiers also pray. In addition to Catholics, there are also Protestants, Muslims, and followers of traditional religions in our party.

#### **Official Says Country Needs Food Aid 'Urgently'**

*MB2408084889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Mozambique urgently needs an estimated 274,000 tons of additional food support, including cereals, within the framework of the emergency program. This was disclosed by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso, who is also chairman of the National Executive Commission for Emergency, in Maputo yesterday.

He was speaking at a meeting in which he announced the results of an assessment conducted by the Mozambican authorities and the World Food Program.

Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso said 90,000 tons of that required additional support have already been promised to Mozambique.



**140 Students Leave for Cuba 23 Aug**

*MB2408085489 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0400 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] A total of 140 Mozambican students left Mozambique on 23 August for Cuba, where they will continue their studies. This is the first group of Mozambican students who will go to Cuba this year to continue their studies.

**Namibia****Koevoet To Complete Withdrawal From North 31 Aug**

*MB2408170789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1552 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Windhoek Aug 24 SAPA—The withdrawal of former SWA [South-West African] Police counter-insurgency members (Koevoet) from northern Namibia began on Monday [21 Aug] and would be completed by next Thursday [31 Aug] the commissioner of police, Lt-Gen Dolf Gouws, said in Windhoek today.

The members of the former police paramilitary unit would be confined to bases, where they would receive retraining instruction on law, police administration, target practice and fitness training.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, earlier announced the withdrawal of the unit and invited the United Nations to monitor Koevoet's restriction to base.

**Figures Show Over 90 Percent Voter Registration**

*MB2408100689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0956 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Windhoek Aug 23 SAPA—With 19 days still to go to the close of voter registration, over 90 per cent of the prospective Namibian electorate has already registered, according to official figures released in Windhoek today.

By yesterday 613,219 of the estimated 677,000 people eligible to participate in the country's November independence election under United Nations supervision had registered.

Mobile and fixed registration offices opened country-wide on July 3, but most of the mobile units had been recalled as saturation point was reached in certain areas.

Election officials have indicated the registration period could be extended if it were found that all Namibians had not had a chance to register by September 15.

**\* Diamond Company Expands Prospecting Program**

*34000751a Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
21 Jul 89 p 9*

[Text] Namibian West Coast Diamond Company's (NWCD) prospecting phase in the shallow waters off the

coast—between Diaz Point near Luderitz and Hottentot Bay in the north—has been successful to the extent that the company has now started with a major prospecting program in the deep sea area of the concession.

According to a press release by the company, NWCD has, in the two years since the concession area was granted to them by the Namibian government, produced more than 26,000 carats of diamonds.

NWCD added that compared with their production, several companies which prospected the same area for more than twenty years prior to NWCD acquiring the concession, could recover only about 90 carats in that time.

The Chairman of the NWCD board, Mr Jannie Steenkamp, ascribes the success of the initial two year prospecting phase in the shallow waters to expertise and hard work.

"We are extremely proud of our diving teams that operate under conditions of extreme cold, rough seas and harsh desert temperatures. We are even prouder of the fact that our company is a Namibian concern and as such a Namibian success story."

"Our production figures have made it possible for the company to expand its operations to the deep sea area of the concession. This area stretches from about two kilometres offshore to a distance of about 10 km into the sea. The length of the concession is roughly 90 km."

According to Mr Steenkamp, NWCD has bought a highly sophisticated survey and research vessel, the Thomas B Davie, from the University of Cape Town. This vessel will be used to survey prospect and map the deep sea area.

"Prospecting of the deep sea is an extremely expensive operation. With the acquisition of the sophisticated vessel we are however, positive, that our deep sea operations will be successful."

The 205 ton Thomas B Davie is fitted with some of the most modern deepsea surveying and prospecting equipment on the South African and Namibian West Coast.

Surveying of the area will take about ten years to complete. "The importance of the detailed prospecting and surveying programme in order to establish the occurrence of diamond bearing gravel, cannot however be over-emphasised. Only after completion of this programme can mining operations commence."

NWCD has also placed an order for a 20 metre twin-hulled mining barge which will supplement the Thomas B Davie in prospecting operations.

"We are very excited about the project, despite it being a costly and a long-term project. We are positive that results obtained during the ten year prospecting program, will indicate the viability of mining operations in the deep sea," Mr Steenkamp said.

**Zambia****Kaunda Comments on Meeting With De Klerk**

*MB2408124789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1201 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare Aug 24 SAPA—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda today said if he established that South African leader F.W. de Klerk could not be trusted then he would not have any negotiations with him in the future, ZIANA national news agency reports.

Dr Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, is set to meet the acting South African state president in the southern Zambian resort town of Livingstone on Monday [28 Aug].

Dr Kaunda, speaking in Harare, said his mission on Monday would be "to size up the man. I want to find out what he stands for".

He said if Mr de Klerk proved he could be trusted "we will decide on what to do" but should he prove otherwise "to me it will mean negotiations are out".

He denied that Saturday's [26 Aug] meeting with Mr de Klerk and Mr Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire would preempt his meeting with the South African leader. Dr Kaunda said he had his own programme which he had discussed with the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], to whom he would report back.

He said he would bring up the Namibian issue in his talks with Mr de Klerk.

Dr Kaunda also recounted events in which South Africa had failed to honour its international obligations and said at present the "regime is on trial." He said they should ensure elections in Namibia were free and fair.

"South Africa has the chance to show that it can honour agreements. We want to see if they can respect their side of the bargain," he said.

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